

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
other names/site number Bedford Veterans Affairs Medical Center or Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts / BED.D

2. Location

street & number 200 Springs Road NA not for publication
city or town Bedford NA vicinity
state Massachusetts code 25 county Middlesex code 17 zip code 01730

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national X statewide local

Kathleen Schanuel
Signature of certifying official/Title

10/10/12
Date

Dist. Vet. Affairs
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Brona Simon
Signature of commenting official

9/6/12
Date

SHPO
Title

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

For Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

11.28.12
Date of Action

Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property

Middlesex County, Massachusetts
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☐ private
☐ public - Local
☐ public - State
☒ public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
44	13	buildings
1	2	sites
3	3	structure
1	2	objects
49	20	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care/Hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health Care/Hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals /
Colonial Revival / Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

Other: Stone

walls: Weatherboard

roof: Slate

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bedford Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District, currently known as the Bedford Veterans Affairs Medical Center or the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts, is located at 200 Springs Road, Bedford, Massachusetts. Located within a campus setting, the historic district is bounded by the Bedford narrow-gauge rail trail to the west and Springs Road extends through the hospital campus in a north-south direction. The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is located approximately one mile north-northeast of downtown Bedford. The Main Building (Resource 2, 1928), oriented to the east, continues to serve as the focal point of the historic district. The original and ongoing mission of the facility has been to provide health care to veterans of the United States. The facility was opened in 1928 as a neuropsychiatric hospital and the historic district preserves the characteristics of this property sub-type. The property boundary contains approximately 179 acres; the Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is comprised of approximately 177 acres of the total parcel. The historic district boundary includes sixty-nine resources; forty-nine contributing and twenty noncontributing. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity and were utilized and/or constructed during the historic district's period of significance (1927-1950). Six of the twenty noncontributing resources are smaller buildings and structures, including maintenance, service, and utility buildings, constructed after 1950 that do not visually impact the larger contributing resources, and the relationships between the contributing resources remain intact. The historic district is composed of a large Main Building, patient ward/treatment buildings, the Recreation Building, the Kitchen/Dining Hall building, residential quarters, and maintenance/utility buildings. Several major additions to the historic district were constructed during the latter half of the twentieth century: the Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building (Resource 78), a substantial four-story addition to the historic district dating to 1959, located to the rear of the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928); the Medical, Physical Rehabilitation, and Supply Building (Resource 80, 1960); the Chapel (Resource 81, 1960); and the Therapeutic Building (Resource 82, 1962). While that portion of the historic district on the west side of Springs Road has been developed, the majority of the historic district on the east side of Springs Road has open lawns, wooded sections, and the golf course (Resource A, 1953). The campus setting of the Bedford VA Hospital Historic District consists of level topography with mature vegetation, and curvilinear landscape elements. Buildings constructed during the period of significance exhibit brick exteriors with Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural elements. Buildings constructed during the latter half of the twentieth century represent modern designs with minimal decoration.

Narrative Description

The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is located on a generally level site within a campus setting on the north side of Bedford. The property originally consisted of approximately 276 acres but has been reduced over the years to its current size of approximately 179 acres. The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is comprised of approximately 177 acres of the total parcel. The majority of built resources are located within the western half of the historic district, west of Springs Road. The historic district encompasses the majority of the medical center property except for a small lawn and parking lot area in the southwest corner of the property to the west of Springs Road. Resources located in the eastern portion of the historic district include former barracks buildings (Resources 40, 1929; 41, 42, and 54, all 1939), residential quarters, the Neuropsychiatric Female Patients' Building (Resource 70, 1946), the golf course (Resource A, 1953), and various support buildings for the golf course. The primary entry to the facility is along Springs Road, which passes through the historic district along a generally north-south axis, passing by the front of the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928). A curvilinear, oval-shaped drive encircles the central core group of buildings.

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This drive intersects with Springs Road slightly southeast of the Administration Building (Resource 1, 1928) and directly north of the Chapel (Resource 81, 1960). The Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928) is slightly raised in elevation over the entry drive and over a long, narrow lawn situated that also extends to the front of the Administration Building. Parking lots are found in various locations throughout the historic district, but the largest are located in the central portion of the historic district along either side of Springs Road and adjacent to the western historic district boundary. Additional parking is located in the south-southeast corner of the central courtyard, providing convenient access to the main entry of the Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building (Resource 78, 1959). A 1970 map of the facility indicates that a fountain (Resource J) was formerly situated within the lawn in front of the residential quarters, and an additional fountain (Resource H) surrounded by a circular pathway was situated at the south end of the residential quarters. Neither of these features is currently functional, and little of the former fountain to the front of the quarters is visible. The central courtyard (Resource I) between the H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings includes curvilinear sidewalks, drives, a large lawn, as well as a surface parking lot, which minimally detracts from the open character of the space. The maintenance/utility buildings are placed in a subordinate position to the south of the central buildings. The residences are situated to the northeast and south-southeast of the patient ward/treatment buildings but are connected by sidewalks and a curving drive to the central patient ward/treatment buildings. Like most neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, the campus is located on a larger tract of land than other veterans hospital sub-types because of the farming activities utilized as occupational therapy for the patients during the period of significance.

The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District has examples of both linear and curvilinear drives and sidewalks throughout. The internal circulation system includes Springs Road, which bisects the historic district in a north-south direction. Springs Road appears to be a public road, as it continues to the north and south beyond the medical center's property. Other examples of the internal circulation system include the semi-circular drive to the front of the Neuropsychiatric Female Patients' Building (Resource 70, 1946); the drive to the front of the staff residences; the drive to the rear of the staff residences that extends to the former barracks; the short drive in front of the Administration and Main (Infirmary) Buildings (Resources 1 and 2); the drive that connects Springs Road with the rear of the Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 3); the drive between the Attendants' Quarters (Resources 17 and 18); and the drive that extends to the north of (Resource 62) and continues to the rear of the H-shape patient ward buildings (Resources 5-7, 61, and 62). A number of modifications have occurred to the internal circulation system since 1950, including the construction/expansion of parking lots adjacent to the drives and the widening of some of the drives to accommodate larger vehicles.

The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital and shares many of the characteristics of this sub-type. The buildings constructed within the period of significance exhibit Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural elements that were nationally popular architectural styles during the period of significance. A hierarchy of ornamentation was developed within the historic district according to a building's public use and visibility. The Main (Infirmary) Building, which is the focal point of the historic district, exhibits the most decorative elements of buildings constructed during the period of significance within the historic district. Architectural details of Resource 2 include a pedimented gable, oculus vents, water table, stringcourse, brick quoins, pilasters, modillion cornice, and a broken pediment above the main entrance surround. The monumentality and placement of the building speak to its prominence within the historic district, both visually and functionally. The Recreation Building (Resource 10, 1928) is the second most ornamentally decorated building within the historic district and displays similar detailing, but some elements are more austere. The facades of other patient buildings and H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings also exhibit Colonial Revival and Classical Revival features but to a lesser degree. The residential quarters display similar influences to an even lesser degree, exhibiting details

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such as cornice returns, water tables, lunette windows, parapeted gables, gable-roof dormers, symmetrical fenestration, and facade door surrounds. The maintenance/utility buildings display little, if any, ornamentation.

The historic district is loosely arranged into clusters of buildings depending on their original function, although residential staff quarters are located in two different portions of the historic district. The noncontributing golf course has slightly undulating terrain and contains sand and water features. The topography is moderately elevated in the central portion of the historic district, where the majority of buildings are located, with the patient care buildings surrounding the central courtyard placed on the highest elevation of the campus.

The central patient care buildings are composed of the Administration Building (Resource 1, 1928), Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928), Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 3, 1928), Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929), Patient Wards (Resources 5, 1932; and 6, 1937), Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 7, 1937; 8, 1930; 9, 1928; 61, 1939; and 62, 1939), and the Recreation Building (Resource 10, 1928). More recent construction is also located within the central core group. These later resources include the Chapel (Resource 81, 1960); the Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building (Resource 78, 1959); the Medical, Physical Rehabilitation, and Supply Building (Resource 80, 1960); the Therapeutic Building (Resource 82, 1962); and a variety of ancillary buildings, such as emergency generators. Located in the southeast portion of the central core group is a large addition to the facility (the Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building). All of the buildings within the central core group are connected by enclosed corridors (Resources D, circa 1920s–1930s; and E, circa 1950s–1960s). A curvilinear drive encircles the central patient care buildings of the historic district.

The maintenance/utility buildings supporting the facility are located to the south of the central buildings. The maintenance/utility buildings include the Laundry (Resource 19, 1928), Station Garage (Resource 20, 1928), Storehouse (Resource 21, 1928), Boiler House (Resource 22, 1928), Gate House (Resource 23, 1928), and Garage (Resource 32, 1929). Demolitions in the last three years of original resources in this area include the control house, the elevated water tank, and a greenhouse.

The majority of the residential buildings are located in the southeast and northeast portions of the historic district. The residential buildings in the northeast portion of the historic district are on the opposite side of Springs Road from the Main (Infirmary) Building and are located along a curved drive branching off of Springs Road near the northeast corner of Resource 2. These five buildings include the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 12, 1928), Officer's Staff Quarters (Resources 13, 1928; and 15, 1930), Duplex Quarters (Resource 14, 1930), and the Medical Officer in Charge's Residence (Resource 16, 1928). In the southeastern portion of the historic district are two Attendants' Quarters (Resources 17, 1930; and 18, 1928). Four garages are associated with the quarters (Resources 63, 64, 65, and 66, all 1939). The residences were positioned to enable employees to easily walk to work but were distanced from the medical buildings to provide a private setting. There are also additional landscape features in this area, including dry-laid stone retaining walls (Resource F, circa 1920s–1930s), two former fountains, and large mature trees.

To the east of the residential buildings are six buildings currently used for storage (Resources 39, and 40, both 1929; 41, 42, 54, all 1939; and 69, 1930). Four of these storage buildings are former barracks buildings. Slightly south of these storage buildings are those resources now associated with the operation of a golf course (Resource A, 1953) within the historic district, which are currently utilized by Hanscom Air Force Base. These include the Barn (Resource 49, 1896), a Shed (Resource 52, 1930), the Field House (Resource 55, 1920), and a Generator Building and Transformer Room (Resource 60, 1937). Finally, an original Gate House (Resource 23, 1928), a Pump House (Resource 30, 1933), the Neuropsychiatric Female Patients' Building (Resource 70, 1946), and a Sewage

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Pumping Station (Resource 71, 1946) remain along Springs Road in the far southern portion of the historic district.

Individual Resource Inventory

The numerical designations and dates of construction of the following resources were provided by the facility's engineering service, and were located in the twenty-fifth anniversary publication for the facility and a newspaper article concerning the dedication of the hospital.¹ The previous Determination of Eligibility, dated 1980, was also utilized in determining the prior usage and dates of construction for the buildings within the historic district.² Historic uses and names for each resource were used whenever possible. The numerical designations of the resources were assigned at the time of their construction by the VA. The "circa" dates of construction and letter designations were provided by the authors for resources without construction dates or numerical labels. All resources that were present during the period of significance and retain integrity are considered contributing resources.

Minor resources that are not substantial in size and scale were not included in the resource count. Resources that were not designated in the resource count include small electric transformers, small frame picnic shelters and gazebos, underground storage facilities or utilities, prefabricated bus and smoking shelters, an oxygen storage tank, and small memorials, benches, and a tennis court, as well as other possible recreation areas scattered throughout the historic district. No temporary buildings or structures added after the period of significance are included in the resource count. An eleven-bay garage across Springs Road from the Gate House (Resource 23, 1928), once utilized by the hospital, was transferred from hospital ownership in 1973 and is no longer used by hospital personnel. The former garage is not included in this inventory. Possible archaeological resources were not evaluated within this nomination.

The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the medical center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A-D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C)/ Noncontributing (NC)	Historic or Current Use
1	1928	C	Administration Building
2	1928	C	Main (Infirmary) Building
3	1928	C	Kitchen and Dining Hall
4	1929	C	Acute Building

¹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts; *The Oval Mirror, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts, Silver Anniversary, 1928-1953* (Bedford, Massachusetts: Mutual Arts Therapy Print Shop, 1953); "State and National Officers Gather at Bedford to Dedicate Veterans Hospital," *Lowell Sun* (Lowell, Massachusetts), September 15, 1928.

² Gjore J. Mollenhoff and Karen R. Tupek, Veterans Administration Medical Center (Bedford, Massachusetts) Determination of Eligibility (Veterans Administration, 1980), located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

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5	1932	C	Patient Ward Building
6	1937	C	Patient Ward Building
7	1937	C	Continued Treatment Building
8	1930	C	Continued Treatment Building
9	1928	C	Continued Treatment Building
10	1928	C	Recreation Building
12	1928	C	Nurses' Quarters
13	1928	C	Officer's Staff Quarters
14	1930	C	Duplex Quarters
15	1930	C	Officer's Staff Quarters
16	1928	C	Medical Officer in Charge's Residence
17	1930	C	Attendants' Quarters
18	1928	C	Attendants' Quarters
19 and 21	1928	C	Laundry and Storehouse
20 and 32	1928 and 1929	C	Station Garage and Garage
22	1928	C	Boiler House
23	1928	C	Gate House
27	1928	NC	Electric Switchgear Building
28	1928	C	Storage Building
28A	1997	NC	Salt Storage Building
29	1928	C	Storage Building
30	1933	C	Pump House
33	1930	C	Occupational Therapy Building
34	1930	NC	Flag Pole
36	1928	C	Root Cellar
39	1929	C	Storage Building
40	1929	C	Former Barracks
41	1939	C	Former Barracks
42	1939	C	Former Barracks
49 and 52	1896 and 1930	C	Barn and Shed
54	1939	C	Former Barracks
55	1920	NC	Golf Course Club House
60	1937	C	Generator Building and Transformer Room
61	1939	C	Continued Treatment Building
62	1939	C	Continued Treatment Building
63	1939	C	Twelve-Bay Garage
64	1939	C	Five-Bay Garage
65	1939	C	Five-Bay Garage
66	1939	C	Five-Bay Garage
69	1930	C	Equipment Storage Building
70	1946	C	Neuropsychiatric Female Patients' Building
71	1946	C	Sewage Pumping Station
78	1959	NC	Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building
79	1958	NC	Transformer Building

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80	1960	NC	Medical, Physical Rehabilitation, and Supply Building
81	1960	NC	Chapel
82	1962	NC	Therapeutic Building
92	1978	NC	Emergency Generator Building
93	1978	NC	Emergency Generator Building
94	1978	NC	Emergency Generator Building
95	1978	NC	Emergency Generator Building
T-18	1947	C	Storage (Quonset Hut)
T-19	1947	C	Storage (Quonset Hut)
T-20	1947	C	Welding Shop (Quonset Hut)
T-28	1994	NC	Greenhouse
A	1953	NC	Golf Course
B	Circa 1960s-1970s	NC	Picnic Shelter and Shed
C	Circa 2000s	NC	Support Building
D	Circa 1920s-1930s	C	Connecting Corridors
E	Circa 1950s-1960s	NC	Connecting Corridors
F	Circa 1920s-1930s	C	Stone Retaining Walls and Fences
G	Circa 1960s-1970s	NC	Recreation Area
H	Circa 1940s	C	Former Fountain
I	Circa 1928-1937	C	Central Courtyard
J	Circa 1940s	NC	Former Fountain

Resource 1. Administration Building. 1928. Contributing building.

The Administration Building (Resource 1, 1928) is located in the central group of buildings to the west of Springs Road. This building is located directly south of the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928) to which it is linked by a connecting corridor. This building currently houses administrative offices. Oriented to the east, Resource 1 is a two-story, seventeen-bay, hip-roof building supported by a raised basement (see Photograph 1). The facade has a central three-bay, gable-roof projecting pavilion with arches on the first level providing access to the primary entry. The arches with keystones are formed by two Tuscan columns and two stone piers; they have metal railings between the columns, with the exception of the central bay, which is open. This central bay contains cement steps that lead to a central glass-panel replacement door with metal frame and transom. The second story of the projecting pavilion contains a metal plaque with the words "Administration Building" surrounded by cast stone details, including scrolls. There are additional cast stone surrounds on the second-story central window, and all windows on the facade are replacement one-over-one double-hung sash with soldier course lintels and cement or stone sills. The pediment has prominent dentils and contains a central bull's-eye vent with keystones. There are two gabled dormers with vents on the roof above the facade. This building exhibits Classical Revival details, including wooden cornice and soffits, dentil molding, a cement water table, and brick quoins adorning the corners. The north elevation is dominated by an original connecting corridor (Resource D, circa 1920s-1930s), and the south elevation has a two-story, flat-roof stairwell addition. The second story of the addition contains cement Tuscan-style columns, and both stories have central metal doors with metal detailing, detailed metal transoms, and rounded arches with keystones. Some of the building's windows have been enclosed with brick.

The rear elevation has a central, three-bay, gable-roof projecting entrance, but it is not as detailed or as prominent as the facade. It has a central replacement metal door accessed by cement steps with metal railings and also exhibits classical wooden surrounds. Windows in this projection have keystones, and the pediment contains a bull's-eye vent. The roof of the building is sheathed in asphalt

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shingles with copper flashing. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 2. Main (Infirmary) Building. 1928. Contributing building.

The Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928) is the focal point within the historic district. It is located to the north of the Administration Building (Resource 1, 1928). The building continues to serve its original function and also houses the clinical lab service, dental service, geriatrics, nursing home care, and radiology. Oriented to the east, this is a three-story, nineteen-bay, hip-roof building with hip-roof, three-bay return wings creating an overall H-shape (see Photograph 2). Original architectural drawings show open porches along the side elevations of the building and list the following materials: cast stone and cast stone caps, metal ventilators, wooden cornice and wooden modillions, copper box gutter, and a slate roof.³ The facade has a central, three-bay, projecting four-story tower that rises above the primary roofline. Its flat-roof top contains a parapet wall exhibiting decorative cast stone balustrades and brick pilasters with stone caps. Directly below the parapet wall is a decorative, dentiled pediment with a cartouche in the center. The central front entrance is accessed by a curved double stairway with elaborate cast stone balustrades. In front of this are cement steps with iron railings and an elevated cement ramp with metal railings for basement access. Immediately below the central platform of the double stairway is a rounded metal awning supported by slender metal posts. Above the awning is a metal plaque that reads "United States Veterans Hospital 1927." The central metal replacement door has classical surrounds of concrete or stone exhibiting fluted Ionic pilasters and a broken pediment with dentils and urn. Above this central entrance on the second story is a window with a stone or cast stone segmental arched surround with scroll work decorative details. Flanking this central window are windows with stone or cast stone surrounds and window hoods. Third-story windows have stone or cast stone jack arch lintels with keystones. Four banded brick pilasters with cement caps extend from the second story to the third story. The pediment near the top exhibits stone or cement modillions and a central cast stone cartouche.

The building exhibits elaborate Classical Revival details, including wooden cornice and soffits, modillions, a curved cement water table, a stone string course, multiple segmental arched dormers, and brick quoins adorning the corners. Windows at the terminus of each of the building's three-bay facade return wings exhibit stone or concrete jack arches with keystones. The twelve-bay side elevations exhibit three-bay, flat-roof, full-height extensions of the main block that project beyond the facade and rear return wings. These extensions have cast stone balustrades on top and detailing similar to the facade's central pavilion, but they do not have pediments. To the rear of these extensions are two-story, flat-roof porches supported by the first floor that is partially below grade. The formerly open porches, with two-story arched openings, have been enclosed with multi-light modern windows (see Photograph 21). Brick pilasters with stone or cast stone caps and a cornice are also found on the side porches. Three-story, flat-roof, modern stairwell additions clad in brick are found on the rear elevations of both of the side porches. The left side (south elevation) has an exposed basement opening with metal canopy. The right side (north elevation) does not have a similar entry and the basement level is not visible due to a slight rise in grade. The rear elevation has a four-bay, flat-roof central projecting pavilion opposite the facade central pavilion. A four-story elevator tower clad in brick is located to the north of the rear elevation's projecting central pavilion.

The roof of the Main (Infirmary) Building is sheathed in asphalt shingles with copper flashing. The building exhibits a five-course common bond brick exterior and the foundation is poured concrete.

³ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts.

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Original connecting corridors (Resource D, circa 1920s–1930s) connect this building with the Administration Building (Resource 1, 1928) and the Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 3, 1928). An additional, noncontributing corridor running east to west connects the rear central entry of the Main (Infirmary) Building to the rear (east elevation) of the Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building (Resource 78, 1959). These corridors have created two courtyards at the rear of the main building between the rear return wings. The courtyards have shrubs and other vegetation, pathways and benches. Most of the windows throughout the building contain replacement one-over-one, double-hung sashes; some of the windows have been enclosed with brick, vents, or air conditioning units.

Resource 3. Kitchen and Dining Hall. 1928. Contributing building.

The Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 3, 1928) is located to the west of the Administration Building (Resource 1, 1928) and east of the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929). Resource 3 is currently used for offices and as a warehouse. Oriented to the northwest, it is a single-story, seven-bay, square-shaped, flat-roof building with surrounding parapets (see Photograph 12). The building rests on a raised basement. The facade exhibits two gable-roof, slight projections toward the outer ends of the elevation. Each exhibits a simple cornice with cornice returns. These extensions each contain replacement tripartite windows with cement sills supported by brackets below and a wide wood cornice and wood fan motif above. The three bays between these two gable-roof extensions, each delineated by wood pilasters, contain two arched windows with soldier-course brick arches and keystones. A wide wood cornice extends over these three central bays. A brick parapet encompasses the roof of the building. The basement level across the facade elevation features two-panel casement windows with cement sills and brick jack arches with keystones. The basement also exhibits banded brick. The building exhibits Colonial Revival and Classical Revival details, including a cut stone water table above a raised basement, dentil molding, and brick quoins adorning the corners. The left side (northeast elevation) exhibits a full-height, flat-roof extension providing entry into the building. It features a brick stairway with metal railing reaching a cement platform and a central, double-leaf entry with replacement metal doors with a large replacement transom topped by a keystone. An additional basement-level entry is accessed via an arched opening under the porch. To the rear of this extension, the left side (northeast elevation) contains a flat-roof metal canopy sheltering a loading dock as well as additional pedestrian entries on the basement level. A main level pedestrian entry above the loading dock canopy is accessed via a metal staircase leading from the rear corner of the building. The right side (southwest elevation) features a single-leaf pedestrian entry into the basement level. The rear elevation contains a larger, poured concrete loading dock sheltered by a flat-roof metal canopy overhang. A single-leaf pedestrian entry and a double-leaf pedestrian entry are both found on the rear elevation and are accessible via the loading dock. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior and banded brick detailing on the raised basement level. Original connecting corridors (Resource D, circa 1920s–1930s) extend from this building to the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928) and the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929). Most of the windows have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung sashes.

Resource 4. Acute Building. 1929. Contributing building.

The Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929) is located to the west of the Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 3, 1928) and had the largest footprint of all the buildings within the historic district during the period of significance. This building is also currently known as the Nursing Home Care Unit (NHCU). Oriented to the northeast, this is a two-story, twenty-six-bay, gable-roof building with five gable-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear of the main block of the building, including central return wings extending from both the facade and rear elevations (see Photograph 13). The building was

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constructed in stages, with the main block, central rear wing, and return wings flanking the central wings constructed in 1929, the outer return wings and side porches constructed circa 1939, and the facade's central wing added in 2003. The building is set on a banded brick raised basement. It is constructed on a slight slope at the southern end of the oval-shaped central lawn. The three-bay, gable-roof, central wing on the facade elevation is two-stories resting on a fully exposed basement clad in banded brick (see Photograph 18). The centered 2003 return wing addition exhibits a simple door surround, similar to others found on patient ward/treatment buildings surrounding the courtyard. The door surround is filled with a modern metal and glass door with two sidelights and a transom. A balconet with a metal railing is directly above the entry, and a lunette vent is situated within the pediment in the gable. The three-bay facades of the four additional return wings contain pediments pierced by oculus vents. Secondary return wings of diminishing lengths flank the central return wings on both the facade and rear elevations of the Acute Building. The flanking return wings adjacent to the central facade return wing are six bays in length while the outer return wings are four bays in length. Two entries providing first-floor access are found along the facade elevation of the main block of the building. These single-leaf entries contain nine-light metal doors with eight-light transoms and are accessible via brick staircases with metal railings. The gable ends of the main block of the building exhibit two-story porches that have been enclosed. The two-story former porches, separated by brick pilasters, have been enclosed with multi-part modern windows. Oculus vents pierce the pediments of the main block's gable ends. A double-leaf pedestrian entry with replacement aluminum frame glass doors is found in the basement level of the left side (southeast elevation), and a single-leaf pedestrian entry with an aluminum frame glass door and modern awning is found on the first story of the former porch on the right side (northwest elevation) of the main block. A two-story, narrow, flat-roof addition clad in brick is situated to the rear of the former porch on the right side (northwest elevation), providing additional stairs and exits from the building through a single-leaf entry with a nine-light door. Two similar additions can be found on the rear of the building: one on the rear return wing at the southeast corner of the building and one on the rear (southwest) elevation of the central rear wing. The two return wings flanking the central rear wing both feature full-height, flat-roof additions on the rear elevations. The flat-roof additions exhibit similar detailing to that portion of the building dating to the period of significance, and each contain entrances into the basement level. The flat-roof porches are indicated on a 1953 photograph of the campus.⁴

Most of the windows have been replaced with one-over-one-light, double-hung sashes in various pairings with soldier course lintels, some of which exhibit keystones. Some of the building's original windows have been enclosed with brick, vents, or contain air conditioner units. The basement windows have segmental arches. The building exhibits Classical Revival details, including a cement water table above a raised, banded brick basement, wood cornices and eaves, pedimented gables and brick quoins adorning the corners. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with some copper flashing, and the building has a five-course common bond brick exterior. Original connecting corridors (Resource D, circa 1920s–1930s) extend from Resource 4, 1929 to the Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 3, 1928) and a Patient Ward Building (Resource 5, 1932); an additional, noncontributing, connecting corridor also is linked to the Medical, Physical Rehabilitation, and Supply Building (Resource 80, 1960).

The facade's 2003 central wing addition alters the original entry to the building and modifies the facade's appearance from the period of significance. Although the central facade wing addition is sizeable and alters the appearance of the building, this large building retains the majority of its character defining details, materials, and massing dating to the period of significance. The addition is

⁴ *The Oval Mirror, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts, Silver Anniversary, 1928-1953* (Bedford, Massachusetts: Mutual Arts Therapy Print Shop, 1953).

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sympathetic in massing, design, and materials to the earlier portions of the building. Although integrity of design and materials have been diminished, the Acute Building retains integrity and is a contributing resource to the historic district.

Resource 5. Patient Ward Building. 1932. Contributing building.

This Patient Ward Building (Resource 5, 1932) is located northwest of the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929) and south of another Patient Ward Building (Resource 6, 1937). As an H-shaped patient care building, it is nearly identical in its massing, fenestration, and detailing to four other patient ward/treatment buildings (Resources 6 and 7, both 1937; 61 and 62, both 1939) and is particularly similar to two others (Resources 8, 1930; and 9, 1928). Resource 5 continues to serve its original function of housing patients. Oriented to the east toward the central courtyard, this is a two-story, seventeen-bay, gable-roof building with hip-roof return wings extending from the facade and rear elevations (see Photograph 19). An additional gable-roof return wing extends from the center of the rear elevation. The building has an overall H-shape and is supported by a raised basement exhibiting banded brick.

The facade features a five-bay, double-projecting central pavilion. The central single-leaf entry with a replacement aluminum frame glass door, sidelights, and transom has a classical surround and is accessed by cement stairs with metal railings. The entry's classical surround includes fluted pilasters, dentil molding, and a segmental arch above. Windows in the central pavilion also exhibit brick jack arches with keystones. A pediment containing a bull's-eye vent and keystones is found above the entry pavilion. A flat-roof extension projects slightly above the primary roofline to the rear of the central entry pavilion. It exhibits projections simulating brick chimneys on each side. Two pedestrian entries featuring multi-light doors and ten-light transoms are found on the facade elevation of the main block of the building near the corners formed by the two forward return wings. Each of the return wings on the facade elevation exhibit two-story arched porches that have been enclosed with multi-part modern windows. This building exhibits common Classical Revival details, including wooden cornice and soffits, a stone water table, brick quoins adorning the corners, and a banded brick basement. Modern one-over-one replacement windows are found throughout the building and exhibit either flat brick lintels or brick jack arches with keystones. Full-height, flat-roof brick additions are found near the east ends of both the north and south side elevations of the facade return wings, providing additional ingress/egress. Similar additions are situated on the rear elevation of all three rear return wings. A poured concrete loading dock is situated between the central and southern rear return wings. It features a flat roof overhang and a basement-level entry door. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with metal flashing, and the building has a five-course common bond brick exterior. Three segmental arched dormers are found on the roof above the north and central rear return wings.

Resource 6. Patient Ward Building. 1937. Contributing building.

This Patient Ward Building (Resource 6, 1937) is located in the central group of buildings north of another Patient Ward Building (Resource 5, 1932) to which it is nearly identical, with a few exceptions. The only notable differences between Resource 6 and the neighboring Patient Ward Building (Resource 5, 1932) include a slightly narrower width, with this building exhibiting five fewer bays, and the porches on the facade elevation return wings of Resource 6 that are filled in with smaller windows surrounded by bricks. The primary entry surround exhibits a pediment rather than segmental arch, and the gable ends of the main block as well as both the facade and rear entry pavilions exhibit lunettes (see Photograph 20). The rear elevation of this building does not have a central rear wing projection; in its place is a slightly projecting central pavilion with a single-leaf basement entry filled with a replacement metal door sheltered by a metal canopy. The only full-height, flat-roof, brick ingress/egress

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addition on this building is found toward the east end of the north facade return wing along its north elevation.

Resource 7. Continued Treatment Building. 1937. Contributing building.

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 7, 1937) is located in the central group of buildings, north of the Patient Ward Building (Resource 6, 1937). Oriented to the east-southeast, it continues to serve its original function of patient housing and also currently contains the domiciliary and resolution management offices. This Continued Treatment Building is nearly identical to the Patient Ward Buildings (Resources 5, 1932; and 6, 1937) with a few exceptions. This building features a double-projecting central entry pavilion with a segmental arch over the entry bay. A lunette is found in the gable. Full-height, flat-roof ingress/egress additions are situated at the terminus of both forward return wings, blocking a portion of the original elevation that contains two-story arched porches. The porch openings that remain visible have been enclosed with modern rectangular windows surrounded by brick. The rear elevation exhibits two return wings toward the ends of the main block of the building, as well as a central rear return wing. A two-story, flat-roof egress/ingress addition is found on the rear of the central wing. Two additional entries, providing access to the first floor of the building, are found on the rear elevation of the main block of the building within the corners created by the two outer rear return wings. These single-leaf entries are sheltered by arched brick porches.

Resource 8. Continued Treatment Building. 1930. Contributing building.

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1930), currently partially vacant and also utilized for offices, is located at the north end of the courtyard created by the central group of buildings. The building is also used for the consolidated mail outpatient pharmacy (CMOP) and held classes for students of Middlesex Community College, which opened in 1970 on this Veterans Administration campus.⁵ The building is located to the west-northwest of the Chapel (Resource 81, 1960). This Continued Treatment Building, oriented to the north away from the central courtyard, is a two-story, gable-roof, sixteen-bay, H-shape building set on a raised basement. It features gable-roof return wings extending from both the front and the rear elevations. The three-bay, projecting main entry pavilion exhibits a gable-roof with a round vent and keystones within the pediment. The center bay is slightly projecting and exhibits brick quoins. The recessed main entry with double-leaf replacement door is flanked by fluted pilasters, a wide cornice, dentil molding, modillions, and pediment. The main entry bay is accessible via a brick double stairway with a central landing, concrete deck, and decorative metal railings. A brick arch is visible on the front of the brick porch. Classical Revival style characteristics exhibited by this building include symmetrical facade fenestration, wood cornice, cornice returns, brick quoins, and brick jack arches with concrete keystones over the windows along the pavilions and at the gable ends of the return wings. The windows on the first floor still contain sixteen-over-sixteen or twenty-over-twenty-light double-hung wood sash windows, whereas the windows on the second floor have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung sashes. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior above the concrete water table and banded brick along the basement. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features a flat ridgeline above the central block and several large vents. Basement-level windows are visible on all elevations of the building. Both the side (east and west) elevations feature pediments with lunettes filled with vents and arcaded porches extending nearly the full length of each side elevation. The side porches feature the same stylistic elements as the main building, including the cornice, concrete water table, and five-course common bond brick exterior. The

⁵ Lowell Sun, "Middlesex College Opens Doors," September 30, 1970, 5; Anne Wyman, "Middlesex: A Classroom Struggle," Boston Globe, May 12, 1988.

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porches, featuring segmental brick arches with concrete keystones, have all been enclosed with brick and modern windows. The arcaded porches exhibit a centered gabled parapet with cornice returns.

The rear elevation of the building is similar in overall features to the facade. The return wings on the rear elevation are equal in length to those on the facade elevation. The rear entry is located within a single projecting pavilion and features a door surround exhibiting pilasters with recessed panels and a cornice displaying decorative brackets beneath an arched hood mold with fan motif. Two secondary pedestrian entries are located on the rear elevation, centered between the projecting pavilion and the return wings. They both feature multi-light doors, five-light transoms, Tuscan columns, and pilasters supporting a wide cornice and dentil molding. Each door is flanked by narrow windows containing three-light wood sashes. Above each secondary entry is a window beneath an arched fan motif. A wooden staircase is found at the southeast corner of the building, providing egress/ingress from/into the second floor of the building.

Resource 9. Continued Treatment Building. 1928. Contributing building.

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 9, 1928), currently housing tenant and administrative functions, is located north of the Recreation Building (Resource 10, 1928). It is nearly identical to an additional Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1930), with a few exceptions. Oriented to the east facing Springs Road, Resource 9's primary entry features a segmental arch rather than a pediment. A full-height, flat-roof, egress/ingress brick addition is situated directly south of the projecting entry pavilion. A recessed pedestrian entry is found in the central gabled-bay of the porches spanning the south elevation, and a wooden staircase is located at the southeast corner of the building, providing access to the second floor. The central entry on the rear elevation also features a pediment above, and two additional entries on the rear elevation of the main block of the building both feature an arched fan motif with iron railing balconets above. The windows decorated by the balconets feature brick jack arches with keystones.

Resource 10. Recreation Building. 1928. Contributing building.

The Recreation Building (Resource 10, 1928), now housing a library and offices, is located south of a Continued Treatment Building (Resource 9, 1928). Oriented to the east, this is a large, one-story, nine-bay, gable-roof building with parapet walls at each end of the central block (see Photograph 3). The building is set on a raised basement. The primary entry is situated within a slightly projecting gable-roof pavilion. The main entry is accessible via one of two curving staircases with metal railings that wind around the semi-circular porch. The flat-roof porch features large Tuscan columns supporting a semi-circular entablature and modillion cornice. Above the porch is a round vent with keystones and a larger, rectangular vent. The projecting entry pavilion is flanked by three arched bays featuring double-hung multiple-light wood tracery sashes, concrete sills with brackets, and soldier-course brick surrounds with concrete keystones. Four-light basement windows are also found on the facade. These windows feature brick jack arches with concrete keystones. A basement level entry, through modern sliding glass doors, is situated at an angle between the south elevation of the entry pavilion and the main block of the building. Full-height, flat-roof brick extensions are located on the north and south ends of the building beyond the gabled parapet wall. No openings are found on the northerly extension on the facade elevation, but a window and single-leaf entry door are on the first level of the facade elevation of the southerly extension, and two windows are on the second level. All three windows contain multi-light double-hung wood sashes. An arched opening leading to the basement level is found beneath the brick entry porch that provides access to the door on the first floor. A single-leaf pedestrian entry is found on the north elevation of the building. The entry features sidelights, a transom window, and a wide brick jack arch with keystone. Though asymmetrical, this building exhibits Classical Revival details, including wooden cornice and soffits, a stone water table, and brick quoins adorning the

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corners. The rear elevation contains a central three-bay projection with a large arched opening, now filled-in with brick. Single-story brick extensions flank the central projection. There is a non-functioning brick chimney pier with copper flashing in this rear roof elevation. Some additional windows in the rear elevation appear to be original two-over-two double-hung sash with cement sills. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with copper flashing, and the building exhibits a five-course common bond brick exterior. Some of the windows have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung sashes.

Resource 12. Nurses' Quarters. 1928. Contributing building.

The Nurses' Quarters (Resource 12, 1928) is located in the north-central portion of the historic district to the east of Springs Road. The building is currently used for offices and is similar to the two Attendant's Quarters (Resources 17, 1930; and 18, 1928). Oriented to the southwest, this is a two-story, fifteen-bay, hip-roof building supported by a raised basement (see Photograph 22). The facade has a central three-bay, gable-roof, projecting pavilion with cornice returns. The central glass replacement door with metal frame has a fanlight and sidelights. It is underneath a wooden flat-roof projecting awning with Tuscan columns and fluted pilasters. A cast stone balustrade originally decorated the top of the projecting awning, evidenced by outlines of this feature on the building's facade wall as well as a historic image.⁶ The entrance is reached by cement stairs with metal railings. The replacement windows on the pavilion contain eight-over-eight double-hung sash with soldier course arches and cement sills. There are six-over-six double-hung sash windows with soldier course arches and cement sills throughout the rest of the facade. Casement windows with cement sills are found at the basement level. There is a vent in the central pediment and one brick slender chimney to the left of the central pediment. There are also four gabled dormers with vents and cornice returns. Classical Revival details include a wooden cornice and wooden eaves, a brick soldier course, and a stone water table. The side elevations contain two-story, flat-roof porches with Tuscan-style columns and pilasters on both the first and second levels. Metal railings span the openings between the columns on the lower level, with the exception of the central opening, which serves as the entryway. The porches have replacement metal doors. The flooring between the first and second floor has been removed. The second level is reached by an exterior metal stairway from the first level. The rear elevation is similar to the facade, with a wooden door overhang above its central entry, similar windows, and three similar dormers on the roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has copper flashing, box gutters, and downspouts. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior. Some of the windows have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung sashes.

Resource 13. Officer's Staff Quarters. 1928. Contributing building.

The Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 13, 1928) are located in the north-central portion of the historic district to the east of Springs Road. This building is nearly identical to another Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 15, 1930). This building is currently used for housing and offices. Oriented to the southwest, it is a two-story, thirteen-bay, hip-roof building with forward and rear gabled sections on each end of the building (see Photograph 23). The forward and rear gable-roof projections have parapet walls. The facade contains two identical entrances with replacement metal doors and wooden classical surrounds featuring simple Tuscan columns and arched hood molds. Both entries are reached by cement stairs with metal railings. The replacement windows on the facade are four-over-four, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight double-hung sashes with brick jack arches, keystones, and cement sills. Three-light casement windows with cement sills are found at the basement level. The parapet gables contain lunettes on both the facade and rear elevations. Classical Revival details include a symmetrical

⁶ *The Oval Mirror, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts, Silver Anniversary, 1928-1953* (Bedford, Massachusetts: Mutual Arts Therapy Print Shop, 1953), 22.

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fenestration, wooden cornice, a concrete band beneath the second-level windows, and a stone water table. The side elevations both exhibit two-story, flat-roof porches filled-in with wooden columns and eight-light, paired replacement casement windows. An identical porch is centered on the rear elevation. Two upper story windows in the rear elevation contain metal fire escapes. The rear entries are similar to the facade entries but without classical surrounds. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has copper flashing, box gutters, and downspouts. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior, and the raised foundation is constructed of brick.

Resource 14. Duplex Quarters. 1930. Contributing building.

This Duplex Quarters (Resource 14, 1930) is located in the north-central portion of the historic district to the east of Springs Road. This building is currently used for offices. Oriented to the west, this is a two-story, six-bay, gambrel-roof building with parapet walls at each end elevation. The building is set on a raised basement. The facade contains two identical entrances with replacement metal doors exhibiting fanlights and classical wooden surrounds with Tuscan pilasters and open pediments with dentil molding. Both entrances are reached by brick stairs with metal railings. The windows on the facade contain six-over-six double-hung sashes with brick jack arches and cement sills. There are four gabled dormers above the facade. Colonial Revival details include a symmetrical facade, wooden cornice and wooden eaves, modillions, and a soldier course between the first level and basement. The side elevations each contain original one-story, flat-roof porches that have been filled in with mesh screens. The porches contain Tuscan-style columns and pilasters and cast-iron railings. French doors lead from the porches into the dwelling. The parapet walls at each end of the building exhibit similar windows to the facade and a central metal ladder descending to the porch roof. The rear elevation contains two central projecting flat-roof extensions. To the side of the extensions are six and nine-light metal doors with bracketed wooden awnings. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior. Some of the windows have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung sashes.

Resource 15. Officer's Staff Quarters. 1930. Contributing building.

This Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 15, 1930) is located in the north-central portion of the historic district to the east of Springs Road. Oriented to the west, it is nearly identical to another Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 13, 1928), with no notable exceptions.

Resource 16. Medical Officer in Charge's Residence. 1928. Contributing building.

The Medical Officer in Charge's Residence (Resource 16, 1928) is located in the central portion of the historic district to the east of Springs Road. This building is currently used for housing and offices and is located south of the Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 15, 1930). Oriented to the west-northwest, this is a two-story, three-bay, gable-roof building set on a raised basement. The central entrance contains a projecting gable-roof awning with a nine-light metal door, five-light transom, and classical surrounds that include fluted pilasters. There are cement steps with cast-iron railings and additional iron detail on cast-iron posts that support the awning. First-story replacement windows are eight-over-eight double-hung sash with brick jack arches and cement sills; second-story windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. Three-light casement windows with cement sills are found at the basement level. Colonial Revival details include a symmetrical fenestration, wooden cornice, modillions, cornice returns on the gable ends, and a stone water table. The south side elevation contains a central brick chimney with copper flashing and replacement two-over-two double-hung sash windows flanking the chimney near the top. This south elevation contains a one-story, flat-roof enclosed porch. Multi-part modern windows are found on all three sides of the porch sheltered by awnings. The porch is clad in vinyl siding. The north elevation contains two small six-light windows in

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the gable, and multi-light replacement windows of various configurations throughout the remainder of the elevation. The rear elevation contains a central brick stairway leading to an entry on the first floor. An arched opening underneath the stairway leads to a basement entry. This elevation has a two-story, flat-roof enclosure that projects from the building at its northeast corner. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior and a raised brick foundation.

Resource 17. Attendants' Quarters. 1930. Contributing building.

The Attendants' Quarters (Resource 17, 1930) is located in the southwest portion of the historic district to the west of Springs Road. It is nearly identical to another Attendants' Quarters (Resource 18, 1928). It is currently used for research purposes. Located southeast of the other Attendants' Quarters (Resource 18, 1928) and oriented to the northwest, this is a two-story, eleven-bay, hip-roof building with forward and rear facing, two-bay, gable-roof projections at each end of the building. The central glass door features a sidelight, transom and a simple door surround, a wood entablature, and crown molding. The entrance is reached by cement stairs with metal railings. The replacement windows on the facade are six-over-six double-hung sash and eight-over-eight double-hung sash with soldier course arches and cement sills. The roof has three gabled dormers with cornice returns and vents. Round vents are found in the gables of both forward and rear projections. Colonial Revival details include symmetrical fenestration, wooden cornice and eaves, a stone water table, and brick quoins adorning the corners. The left side (northeast elevation) contains a two-story, flat-roof porch with Tuscan-style columns and pilasters. The flooring between the first and second floor has been removed, and a metal fire escape reaches the central second story from the first floor. A brick and concrete stairway with metal railing is situated on the northwest corner leading to the porch. A basement entry with a modern awning is found in the basement level of the porch. The right side (southwest elevation) exhibits a similar brick and concrete banded brick porch with a basement-level entry, but it lacks the two-story portico, instead featuring only a metal railing and an exterior metal staircase that provides entry to the second level. The side elevations have replacement metal doors. The rear elevation is identical to the facade, except that the entry is situated in the basement level and features a surround with Tuscan pilasters and hood. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior and is supported by a banded brick raised basement. Some of the windows have been replaced with one-over-one, double-hung sashes.

Resource 18. Attendants' Quarters. 1928. Contributing building.

This Attendants' Quarters (Resource 18, 1928) is situated directly southeast of the central group of buildings. It is identical to Resource 17 (1930), with a few notable exceptions. This building features a more elaborate primary entry surround with Doric pilasters, a modillioned entablature, and segmental arch with modillions (see Photograph 8). Two-story entry porches featuring Tuscan columns are found on both side elevations. No basement-level entries are found on this building. The windows have replacement single-over-single, double-hung sashes.

Resource 19 and 21. Laundry and Storehouse. Both 1928. Contributing building.

The Laundry (Resource 19, 1928) is located east of, and attached to, the Storehouse (Resource 21, 1928). Oriented to the west-northwest, this is a one-story, eight-bay, gable-roof building supported by a raised basement. Several flat-roof, concrete block additions are situated around the northwest corner of the building. The facade contains two metal garage doors with cement platform loading docks and vinyl casement windows with stone sills. The rear elevation contains replacement metal doors and a rolled metal garage door along the basement level, and six-light vinyl casement windows in the main level. The north elevation has a one-story, flat-roof, cement block addition that goes the length of the elevation and has a central metal double door. The south elevation has similar windows and a large

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metal vent in the gable. The roof contains multiple ventilators and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building is of structural clay tile construction and is set on a raised basement cement foundation.

The Storehouse is located west of, and attached to, the Laundry. Oriented to the north, this is a one-story, ten-bay, gable-roof building supported by a raised concrete foundation (see Photograph 9). The facade contains a central metal door, two metal garage doors, and six-light vinyl casement windows with iron grates. Two large bays near the center of the facade are accessed by a poured concrete loading dock. A flat-roof metal canopy shelters the loading dock area. A flat-roof, concrete-block addition is situated on the rear elevation. A pedestrian entry is found on one side, and a vehicular bay with metal rolling door is on the other. The remainder of the rear elevation exhibits windows similar to the facade and an opening that has been enclosed with brick. The west side elevation has one similar window with an iron grate and a half-circle vent with stone sill in the gable. The roof contains four ventilators and is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 20 and 32. Station Garage and Garage. 1928 and 1929. Contributing building.

The Station Garage (Resource 20, 1928) is located east of, and attached to, an additional Garage (Resource 32, 1929). Oriented to the west, this is a one-story, ten-bay, side-gabled building. Six vehicular bays on the facade elevation contain overhead doors. Two additional bays contain multi-light pedestrian entry doors, and the two remaining bays feature replacement windows beneath panels containing air-conditioning units. This building, constructed of structural tile block, features lunette openings filled with vents within each of the end gables. The side elevations each display two windows on the main level. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and sits on a cement slab foundation. Three large ventilators pierce the ridgeline of the roof.

The Garage (Resource 32) is located west of, and attached to, the Station Garage. It is currently used as a garage, for car repair, and as a paint shop. This is a one-story, gable-roof, hollow-tile block building. The facade elevation contains four vehicular entry bays, a pedestrian entry with metal replacement door, a sixteen-light metal sash window, and an additional vehicular entry bay. The vehicular entries feature either overhead doors or rolling metal doors. The side elevation has two sixteen-light metal sash windows with wooden trim and a single-leaf pedestrian entry with multi-light transom. A half-circle vent is situated within the gable end. The rear elevation exhibits large windows containing sixteen-lights. These windows are set in pairs and extend from the ground level to nearly the roofline. One pair features a central section with replacement jalousie windows, and another has been enclosed in brick around a large vent. The building has three ventilators on the ridgeline of the roof and copper gutters with downspouts. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Resource 22. Boiler House. 1928. Contributing building.

The Boiler House (Resource 22, 1928) is located to the south of the Storehouse (Resource 21, 1928) and in the southwest portion of the historic district. Oriented to the north, this is a large one-story, gable-roof building. The building is constructed of structural tile block and sits on a concrete foundation. Constructed on a hillside, the visible upper portion of the facade meets the pavement of the drive between it and the Storehouse, but the rear elevation is at a lower grade with the full building elevation visible. The facade contains six-light awning windows with either brick or stone sills. Some of the openings have been enclosed with brick beneath the windows. The right side (west elevation) contains four-light awning windows with two-light transoms or metal vents in the upper windows. The lower windows near grade have replacement six-over-six double-hung sash with cement sills. The left side (east elevation) has similar features but has a one-story, shed-roof addition with a running bond brick exterior. There is also a vehicular entry with an overhead door. The rear elevation is dominated by a radial brick chimney attached to this building. A slightly smaller metal chimney is also situated at the rear of the boiler house. The rear elevation contains a two-story, hip-roof brick addition at its western

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end and a stairway with metal railings leading to a metal door for basement access. This elevation also contains a one-story, flat-roof, brick extension with a metal cornice. The rear elevation of this building has metal doors, large rectangular vents, and four-over-four and six-over-six double-hung sash windows with cement sills. Some of the openings on the rear elevation have been enclosed with brick. There are five large ventilators on the roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and exhibits rafter tails. A copper gutter is attached to the visible rafter tails.

Resource 23. Gate House. 1928. Contributing building.

The Gate House (Resource 23, 1928) is located along the east side of Springs Road at the southern entrance to the historic district from Springs Road. There are asphalt parking lots located to the east and west of the Gate House. Oriented to the west, Resource 23 is a small, one-story, side gable-roof building with cornice returns. The facade contains a central replacement metal door with wooden pilasters and a bracketed, hip-roof hood. The facade also has two windows with original four-over-four double-hung sashes with brick jack arches and stone sills; these are currently covered by grated metal screens. Under the wooden cornice on the facade is a brick soldier course. The right side (south elevation) contains a central window similar to the facade but within a round arch with keystone and brick detailing. The north side (west elevation) features a single-leaf pedestrian entry within a similar brick arch. The facade and rear elevations also feature a brick pilaster topped with a stone or concrete decorative scroll. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the building has a five-course common bond brick exterior.

Resource 27. Electric Switchgear Building. 1928. Noncontributing building.

The Electric Switchgear Building (Resource 27, 1928) is also referred to as the storage and primary power switchgear building. Oriented to the west, this is a small, one-story, side-gable building with a one-story, gable-roof addition that is slightly lower in height but more substantial in its footprint. The facade of the building has one nine-light metal door with a brick soldier course lintel and one nine-light window with a brick soldier course lintel and cement sill. The rear elevation has no openings, nor does the north elevation. The south elevation contains the addition that has one central metal double door with cement stairs and brick soldier course in its south elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has a wooden cornice, visible rafter tails, and wooden eaves. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior and sits on a cement slab foundation. Resource 27 is classified as noncontributing because of the building's alterations, including the large side addition that more than doubles the footprint of the original section of the building.

Resource 28. Storage Building. 1928. Contributing building.

This Storage Building (Resource 28, 1928) is located southwest of the Boiler House (Resource 22, 1928) near the southwest corner of the historic district. Oriented to the east, this is a small, one-story, gable-roof, brick building. The facade has one metal door with a brick soldier course lintel and one window bay with a brick soldier course lintel and a cement sill. This window has been covered with plywood. The rear elevation has a similar window, but neither side elevation exhibits any openings. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has a wooden cornice and visible rafter tails. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior and sits on a cement slab foundation.

Resource 28A. Salt Storage Building. 1997. Noncontributing building.

This Salt Storage Building (Resource 28A, 1997) is located northeast of a Storage Building (Resource 28, 1928) near the southwest corner of the historic district. It is a prefabricated metal building by U. S. A. buildings with one large open bay. It has a metal gable-roof and sits on a cement slab foundation. It is used for salt and sand storage.

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Resource 29. Storage Building. 1928. Contributing building.

This Storage Building (Resource 29, 1928) is located south of the Attendants' Quarters (Resource 17, 1930) in the southwest portion of the historic district. Oriented to the east, it is a one-story, gable-roof building. The facade contains a paneled metal door with three small windows near the top and one original nine-light metal sash window with a soldier course lintel and a cement sill. A metal plaque on one side elevation reads "Emergency Switch Box, Electric Service, Boston Edison Company, No 100." The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has a wooden cornice, visible rafter tails, and wooden eaves; the building has a five-course common bond brick exterior.

Resource 30. Pump House. 1933. Contributing building.

The Pump House (Resource 30, 1933) is located on the east side of Springs Road to the north of the Neuropsychiatric Female Patients' Building (Resource 70, 1946). Oriented to the west, it is a one-story, three-bay, gable-roof building. The facade contains a central replacement metal door with a brick jack arch and keystone and two four-over-four double-hung metal sash windows with brick jack arches and cement sills. The windows are currently covered by metal screens. A single-leaf pedestrian entry with replacement metal door is off centered on the rear elevation. The roofline contains a wooden cornice with returns and a brick soldier course just below it along the eave elevations. The side elevations contain one six-over-six double-hung sash window with a brick jack arch and a cement sill; these windows are also currently covered by metal screens. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the building has a five-course common bond brick exterior.

Resource 33. Occupational Therapy Building. 1930. Contributing building.

The Occupational Therapy Building (Resource 33, 1930) is located south of the Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 3, 1928) and southeast of the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929). The building most recently was used as a paint shop and currently houses fiscal service offices. Oriented to the southeast, this is a two-story, seven-bay, hip-roof building on a raised, concrete foundation. The facade contains a central glass door with a metal frame within an undecorated concrete surround. Windows on the facade are replacement nine-, fifteen-, sixteen-, or twenty-light windows with central awning window portions. Some of the windows are partially enclosed to accommodate air conditioner units. There is a cupola with vents centered on the roof. All other elevations have windows similar to the facade. A segmental-arch dormer with rectangular vent is found on the roof above each of the two side elevations. The southwest elevation features a double-leaf basement entry with transom window. The rear elevation has a single off-centered glass door with metal frame entry reached by a metal staircase. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has copper flashing, box-gutters, and downspouts. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior.

Resource 34. Flag Pole. 1930. Noncontributing object.

The flag pole (Resource 34, 1930) is located to the east of the Administration Building (Resource 1, 1928) and is surrounded by a lawn with decorative landscaping and some mature vegetation. The metal flag pole is supported by a modern, stone base that is circular in the upper portion and oval-shaped at its base. Underneath this base is a cement slab foundation with sidewalks prominent around this area. The alteration of the base of the flag pole, which includes stone cladding that appears to date to after the period of significance, has diminished integrity, and the flag pole is not a contributing resource to the historic district.

Resource 36. Root Cellar. 1928. Contributing structure.

The Root Cellar (Resource 36, 1928) is located to the south of the Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 3, 1928). It is currently used for storage and is noted as the civil defense building. The

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structure is covered entirely by grass and sand; only a metal bulkhead underground entrance and two metal ventilators are visible.

Resource 39. Storage Building. 1929. Contributing building.

This Storage Building (Resource 39, 1929) is located among several other storage buildings in the northeast portion of the historic district. It is currently vacant and was likely used originally as a chicken coop, storage building, or for some other agricultural use for the facility's occupational therapy farming program. Oriented to the southeast, this is a one-story, multiple-bay, rectangular-shaped, shed-roof, frame building (see Photograph 5). The facade has one wooden door and multiple windows, some of which have been enclosed with plywood and some of which retain their original six-over-six double-hung wood sashes. There are four small, rectangular, single-light awning windows with wooden frames on the facade. The two-bay side elevations contain windows boarded up with plywood. An additional entry is located on the northeast elevation. Two single-leaf entries with replacement doors are found on the rear elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and exhibits visible rafter tails. The building has a wood drop-siding exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 40. Former Barracks. 1929. Contributing building.

This former Barracks (Resource 40, 1929) is located in the northeast portion of the historic district near several additional former Barracks (Resources 41, 42, and 54, all 1939) and Storage Buildings (Resources 39, 1929; and 69, 1930). This former Barracks is nearly identical to Resources 41, 42, and 54. It is referred to as a storage building but is currently vacant. This is a long, rectangular, two-story, frame building with an asymmetrical gable roof. The facade has a single-leaf pedestrian entry on the ground level of the southwest elevation and both a ground level and second-story pedestrian entry on the northeast gable end. A rectangular vent is situated within the gable of the southwest elevation. Both eave elevations feature numerous openings of various sizes, all of which have been covered with plywood. The building is set on a slightly raised concrete-block foundation and features horizontal, wood, drop siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features exposed rafter tails with a fascia board along the edges. An exterior concrete-block chimney stack is situated near the northwest corner of the building.

The original and later uses for this building and the other former Barracks are unknown, although they were originally probably utilized for staff housing. It is also purported that the canteen may have been located in one of the barracks at one time. Later uses may have included storage and possibly in some capacity for the facility's occupational therapy farming program, as the Barracks were in close proximity to small agricultural buildings (possibly poultry houses) and the former water treatment facility but these structures are no longer extant. These former structures are visible in a historic photograph.⁷

Resource 41. Former Barracks. 1939. Contributing building.

This former Barracks (Resource 41, 1939) is located near several additional former Barracks (Resources 40, 1929; 42 and 54, both 1939) and Storage Buildings (Resources 39, 1929; and 69, 1930) in the northeast portion of the historic district. This building is identical to Resource 40, with a few variations of note. Unlike Resource 40, this building features a symmetrical gable roof. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof near the northwest corner of the building. An opening in the west gable end of this building has been enclosed and features drop siding similar to the remainder of the building. A narrow, shed-roof overhang sheltering the first-floor windows runs the entire width of the building's southeast elevation.

⁷ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, located in the files of the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford, Massachusetts.

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Resource 42. Former Barracks. 1939. Contributing building.

This former Barracks (Resource 42, 1939) is located near several additional former Barracks (Resources 40, 1929; 41 and 54, both 1939) and Storage Buildings (Resources 39, 1929; and 69, 1930) in the northeast portion of the historic district. This building is nearly identical to Resource 41. The only notable variation is that this building features a large bay opening on the northeast elevation. The opening exhibits a large, horizontal sliding door on an overhead track.

Resources 49 and 52. Barn and Shed. 1896 and 1930. Contributing building.

This Barn (Resource 49, 1896) is located east-southeast of the former Barracks (Resources 40, 1929; 41-42, and 54, all 1939) and together with additional buildings is used for the operation of the golf course (Resource A, 1953). The building is currently used for storage. The Barn's construction predates the hospital and the Veterans Bureau and VA occupation of this site; it was originally accompanied by a farmhouse that is no longer extant. The exterior exhibits clapboard siding and asphalt shingles (see Photograph 6). The interior still retains original wood and demonstrates both nailed and mortise and tenon construction. Oriented to the southwest, this is a large, single-story, gable-roof building situated on an elevated, mortared stone foundation. The facade is dominated by a large central-bay garage with a fourteen-pane transom. Three six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows and a replacement six-panel wooden door are also found on the facade. No openings are found on the side elevations. The rear elevation contains two replacement six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Large entry bays are situated on the south side and rear elevations. Both openings are flanked by brick support piers. The entry on the south elevation features multi-light windows with horizontal panes next to it, but the entry on the rear features six-over-six double-hung sash windows next to it. The roof of the building is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features a cupola with vents and a weather vane. Rafter tails with a fascia board are found along the eave elevations of the barn.

A Shed (Resource 52, 1930) is attached to the southwest corner of the Barn. Resource 52 is currently used for storage. Though the roof of this addition is attached to the Barn, a partially enclosed breezeway separates the exterior walls of both structures. This shed features two six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows on the south elevation and one similar window on the east elevation. It is a single-story building set in mortared stone piers. It features horizontal board siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and exhibits visible rafter tails. A basement level is visible on the south and east elevations. The south elevation exhibits a central opening, and the east elevation is clad in board-and-batten siding.

An undated historic photograph shows the Barn and Shed adjacent to a farmhouse and a pond. Neither the pond nor farmhouse remains extant.⁸ The Barn and Shed were probably utilized in the facility's occupational therapy farming program.

Resource 54. Former Barracks. 1939. Contributing building.

This former Barracks (Resource 54, 1939) (see Photograph 5) is located near several additional former Barracks (Resources 40, 1929; 41 and 42, both 1939) and Storage Buildings (Resources 39, 1929; and 69, 1930) in the northeast portion of the historic district. This former Barracks (Resource 54, 1939) is nearly identical to Resources 40, 41, and 42 and is currently vacant. The only notable difference between this building and Resources 41 and 42 is that an additional double-leaf entry is found on the southwest elevation.

⁸ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, located in the files of the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford, Massachusetts.

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Resource 55. Golf Course Club House. 1920. *Noncontributing building.*

The Golf Course Club House (Resource 55, 1920) is located south of the former Barracks (Resources 40, 1929; 41, 42, and 54, all 1939) and, together with additional buildings, is utilized in the operation of the golf course (Resource A, 1953). This building is currently used for the golf course club house, sales shop, and sports equipment storage. Oriented to the south, this is a one-story, gable-roof building comprised of three gable-roof blocks connected together linearly along an east-west axis, and it exhibits a central, gable-roof rear extension on the north elevation. The western and eastern portions have a slightly lower roofline and are set slightly back from the central portion. The primary entry is a modern single-leaf door situated on the west elevation of the central block, where it extends slightly farther forward than the western portion of the building. Vinyl windows in several different configurations are found throughout the building. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with a wooden cornice, and the building has a vinyl-siding exterior and sits on a cement slab foundation. Although a portion of this building may be associated with the farm predating the hospital, the Golf Course Club House is considered a noncontributing resource to the historic district because of the large number of alterations to the building, including additions and replacement siding and windows.

Resource 60. Generator Building and Transformer Room. 1937. *Contributing building.*

This Generator Building and Transformer Room (Resource 60, 1937) is located near additional buildings currently utilized for the golf course. Oriented to the west, this is a one-story, two-bay, flat-roof building on a slightly raised, poured concrete foundation. The facade contains two entries, one with a double-leaf and one with a single-leaf pedestrian door. Parapet walls with concrete coping rise above the roof on the facade elevation and the north and south side elevations. Two openings, one of which has been enclosed with brick, are found on the rear elevation. The remaining opening is enclosed and covered with lattice. Both former windows feature concrete sills.

Resource 61. Continued Treatment Building. 1939. *Contributing building.*

One of the central group of patient care/treatment buildings, this Continued Treatment Building (Resource 61, 1939) (see Photograph 11) is located north of another Continued Treatment Building (Resource 7, 1937) to which it is nearly identical in the northwest portion of the historic district. Resource 61 is currently used as an administrative building with offices for recreation, voluntary service, and the regional office for the Veterans Integrated Services Network (VISN). Oriented to the east-southeast, the only difference to note between this building and the Resource 7 is that a large entry bay with a metal rolling overhead door is featured in the basement level at the rear of the north rear return wing.

Resource 62. Continued Treatment Building. 1939. *Contributing building.*

This Continued Treatment Building (Resource 62, 1939) is situated directly north-northeast of an additional Continued Treatment Building (Resource 61, 1939) in the northwest portion of the historic district. This building is nearly identical to the Patient Ward Building (Resource 6, 1937) that is situated at the west side of the central courtyard. Oriented to the east, the only differences to note are that this building features full-height, brick, ingress/egress additions at the rear terminus of both rear return wings. In addition, a plastic and canvas awning with walls and an arched roof provides shelter over a sidewalk that runs along the south side of the building. In addition, all three rear entries into this building lead via staircases onto the first level rather than the basement level (the entry level on Resource 6, 1937).

Resource 63. Twelve-Bay Garage. 1939. *Contributing building.*

This twelve-bay Garage (Resource 63, 1939) is located northeast of the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 12, 1928) in the north-central portion of the historic district. It is currently used for storage.

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Oriented to the southwest, it is a twelve-bay, single-story, structural tile block, shed-roof building. The twelve bays contain wooden sectional overhead garage doors. The side elevations contain a pair of two-over-two double-hung sash windows, and the rear elevation contains twelve similar windows. All windows have wooden frames with brick sills. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the building is supported by a slightly raised, concrete foundation.

Resource 64. Five-Bay Garage. 1939. Contributing building.

This five-bay Garage (Resource 64, 1939) is located east of an Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 13, 1928) in the north-central portion of the historic district. It is identical to two other five-bay Garages (Resources 65 and 66, both 1939). Oriented to the west, it is a five-bay, structural tile block, shed-roof building. The five bays contain wooden sectional overhead garage doors. The side elevations contain a pair of two-over-two double-hung sash windows, and the rear elevation contains five similar windows. All windows have wooden frames with brick sills. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with a wooden cornice. The building sits on a slightly raised, concrete foundation.

Resource 65. Five-Bay Garage. 1939. Contributing building.

This five-bay Garage (Resource 65, 1939) is located east of the Duplex Quarters (Resource 14, 1930). It is identical to two other five-bay Garages (Resources 64 and 66, both 1939).

Resource 66. Five-Bay Garage. 1939. Contributing building.

This five-bay Garage (Resource 66, 1939) is located east of the Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 15, 1930). It is identical to two other five-bay Garages (Resources 64 and 65, both 1939).

Resource 69. Equipment Storage Building. 1930. Contributing building.

The Equipment Storage Building (Resource 69, 1930) is located among a Storage Building and former Barracks (Resources 39 and 40, 1929; 41, 42 and 54, all 1939). It is currently used for storage and is partially vacant. Large vehicles and equipment used for the facility are located near this building. Oriented to the southwest, this is a one-story, three-bay, gable-oriented building supported by a raised concrete foundation. The facade has a central wooden door flanked by windows that have been enclosed with plywood. An additional, smaller opening in the gable end has also been covered with plywood. Both side elevations contain an original six-over-six double-hung wood-sash window, as well as seven original six-light hopper windows. The rear elevation is dominated by a large entry bay with a rolling metal overhead door. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and exhibits a wood cornice and visible rafter tails. Three skylights and two ventilators are also found on the roof. The building has a wooden exterior clad in horizontal drop siding. There is a chain-link fence attached to the southeast side elevation. Because of its location, this building may have been utilized for the facility's occupational therapy farming program.

Resource 70. Neuropsychiatric Female Patients' Building. 1946. Contributing building.

This Neuropsychiatric Female Patients' Building (Resource 70, 1946) is the southernmost building within the historic district, located to the southeast of Springs Road. Originally a patient ward building for female veterans, it appears to have been the first VA building purposely constructed for the care of female veterans. It currently is used for health services research and development (HSRD) offices. Oriented to the northwest, the Neuropsychiatric Female Patients' Building is a two-story, twenty-four-bay, gable-roof building with hip-roof return wings and a central rear return wing (see Photograph 25). The facade features a gable-roof, projecting, three-bay central pavilion. The central facade entrance is accessed by concrete steps with metal railings. The entry has a nine-light replacement metal door with sidelights and a ten-light transom. Classical surrounds include fluted pilasters supporting an entablature

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and pediment with dentil molding. The windows within the central pavilion exhibit brick jack arches and keystones and stone sills. The pediment at the top of the central pavilion features an oculus window with a wide stone surround. It is flanked by decorative stone swags. A hip-roof extension is found on the roof rising above the central entry pavilion. The gable ends of the central block of the building feature gabled parapet walls with decorative urns at the tops of the sidewalls. Beyond the parapet walls are full-height, flat-roof extensions. This building also exhibits Colonial Revival details, including symmetrical fenestration, a prominent stone cornice, gabled dormers, and a stone water table. Windows throughout the building are primarily twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows on the first and second stories, and eight-over-eight double-hung sashes on the basement level. Other than the entry pavilion, most of the windows have brick jack arches. Replacement six-panel and eight-panel metal-framed windows and one-over-one double-hung sash windows are found on the flat-roof extensions on each end of the building. Portions of the rear elevation and return-wing rear elevations have a fully exposed walkout basement, while the remaining portion is slightly below grade. A central gable-roof wing extends from the rear of the main block; concrete steps with a metal railing and a flat-roof metal canopy are located on an interior-facing portion of this wing. A three-story stairwell addition has been constructed on the central exterior elevation of the central rear wing. The stairwell addition contains replacement one-over-one double-hung sash windows with diamond-shaped keystones, brick jack arches, and stone sills. The central rear wing is the same length as the flanking hip-roof return wings. The central rear return wing contains a lunette window with keystones. Replacement nine-light metal doors are located in the corners created by the hip-roof return wings and the rear main block of the building. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with copper flashing, the building has a five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 71. Sewage Pumping Station. 1946. Contributing building.

The Sewage Pumping Station (Resource 71, 1946) is located north of the Neuropsychiatric Female Patients' Building (Resource 70, 1946). It is on the boundary of the golf course (Resource A, 1953) marked by a line of mature trees and additional vegetation. Oriented to the northwest, it is a one-story, one-bay, gable-roof building. The facade has a replacement red metal door. The side elevations contain an original four-light metal-sash window with stone sill. The roof contains metal or plastic pipes and wooden eaves with a wooden cornice. The rear elevation is similar to the facade. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the building has a four-course common bond brick exterior and sits on a cement slab foundation.

Resource 78. Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building. 1959. Noncontributing building.

The Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building (Resource 78, 1959) is the largest building within the historic district, located in the central group of buildings within the original courtyard. It has replaced the entire southeast portion of the original landscaped, oval-shaped lawn in the center of the central core group of patient care buildings, and it is located west of the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928) and Recreation Building (Resource 10, 1928). Resource 78 was constructed in 1959 (see Photographs 16 and 17), and an addition was finished in 1960 (see Photograph 16) that has a footprint slightly smaller in size to the original, multi-story portion. The 1960 addition consists of the northern half of the building. The addition is known as the canteen and theater building, and those functions currently occupy this space. The original, multi-story section of the building also is generally referred to as the patient care building and currently houses over a dozen functions of the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, including the credit union, mail room, pharmacy, and police service. Although the materials of this building resemble those of the historic district buildings dating to the period of significance, it does not exhibit their Colonial Revival or

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Classical Revival massing, scale, or detailing. The Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building reflects the principles of stripped functionalism adopted by post-war architectural movements. Walls are unadorned, broken only for banded and singly located metal-frame windows that are slightly recessed within the building face. Conformity and regularity dominate the design in the placement of openings and intersecting rectangular volumes, which separate functions and articulate the rigidity of the underlying frame.

Oriented to the west to the enclosed courtyard, Resource 78 is a four-story, asymmetrical, twenty-seven-bay, flat-roof building with multiple projections. The building is supported by a raised basement. Horizontal sliding doors are at the base of a two-story, flat-roof projection with brick piers on the facade elevation. A curved, flat-roof cement canopy entrance supported by cement piers provides shelter between parking areas and the primary entry. An elevated cement ramp with metal railing is located to the side of this entrance. There are additional, similar ramps on all elevations of the building for basement access. The windows throughout the building are modern metal windows either alone, paired, or in ribbons of three with concrete sills. The left side (north elevation) exhibits no windows or doors and has a raised parapet wall to accommodate the theater stage on the interior. There are multiple loading docks with metal flat-roof canopies along the rear elevation, and the basement is fully exposed along the length of this elevation. There are a substantial number of mechanicals visible on the roof. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior, and the foundation is constructed of poured concrete.

Resource 79. Transformer Building. 1958. *Noncontributing building.*

This Transformer Building (Resource 79, 1958) is located to the south of the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928). Oriented to the south, it is a small, one-story, flat-roof building. There is a metal double door on the facade and a central metal vent in the rear elevation. The roof is cement with metal coping. It features a wide overhang over all four elevations. The building has a five-course running bond brick exterior and sits on an elevated cement foundation.

Resource 80. Medical, Physical Rehabilitation and Supply. 1960. *Noncontributing building.*

The Medical, Physical Rehabilitation and Supply Building (Resource 80, 1960) is located west of the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929) near the west boundary of the historic district. It currently houses the acquisition and material management service, engineering service, facilities management service, and rehabilitation medicine service. Oriented to the northeast, this is a modern, one-story, T-shape building with a large footprint. The building is set on a slope with a raised basement that is fully visible in some locations, but the building appears as a single-story building at grade in other locations (see Photograph 27). Windows throughout the building are primarily single or ribbons of three and are filled with two-over-two double-hung metal sashes exhibiting horizontal panes of glass. The rear elevation is two stories in height (the first floor and fully exposed basement level) with multiple entries filled with metal doors, garage entries, and vents. It has a two-story, brick clad stairway with metal canopy. The roof of the building exhibits three ventilators. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior and is on a cement foundation. A connecting corridor attaches to the center of the facade elevation.

Resource 81. Chapel. 1960. *Noncontributing building.*

The Chapel (Resource 81, 1960) is located at the northeast corner of the central group of buildings. It continues to serve its original use, as a multi-denominational chapel. A newspaper article on the

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opening of this chapel states that "The chapel contains offices for Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant Chaplains, and is used for services by all three faiths."⁹

Oriented to the southwest, this is a one-story, gable-oriented, brick building with a one-story, flat-roof addition wrapping around the facade elevation and both the northwest and southwest corners of the building. The front entrance is found within the flat-roof addition. This entrance has a metal door and three stained glass windows with cement sills. Above this addition is a six-sided tower with a metal steeple (see Photograph 24). The side elevations contain stained glass windows and metal doors with metal flat-roof canopies. The rear elevation contains one large metal vent and three awning windows with cement sills. The roof is sheathed in slate. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior, and it sits on a raised cement foundation.

Resource 82. Therapeutic Building. 1962. Noncontributing building.

The Therapeutic Building (Resource 82, 1962) is located between the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929) and the maintenance/utility buildings in the southwest portion of the historic district. It is located west of the Occupational Therapy Building (Resource 33, 1930). The Therapeutic Building (Resource 82, 1962) continues to serve its original purpose. Oriented to the north, it is a six-bay, multi-block building exhibiting a flat-roof with a metal cap (see Photograph 10). The primary entrance is through a one-story, flat-roof extension that is attached by connecting corridor with the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929). The facade is primarily brick and has upper story nine and twelve-light awning windows with cement sills (see Photograph 26). The side elevations contain similar upper story windows and nine-light metal doors and six-light awning windows with cement sills on the lower story. The building has a five-course common bond brick exterior, and the raised foundation is constructed of cement.

Resource 92. Emergency Generator Building. 1978. Noncontributing building.

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 92, 1978) is located to the south of the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928) and is identical to the other Emergency Generator Buildings (Resources 93, 94, and 95, all 1978). It is a small, one-story, flat-roof building topped with a metal cap. It is clad in five-course common bond brick and rests on a cement slab foundation. The building has a metal double door on the west elevation, and all other elevations contain central metal vents. The building has a cement cornice and various metal pipes projecting above its roofline.

Resource 93. Emergency Generator Building. 1978. Noncontributing building.

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 93, 1978) is located to the south of the Therapeutic Building (Resource 82, 1962). It is identical to the other Emergency Generator Buildings (Resources 92, 94, and 95, 1978).

Resource 94. Emergency Generator Building. 1978. Noncontributing building.

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 94, 1978) is located to the west of a Continued Treatment Building (Resource 7, 1937). It is identical to the other Emergency Generator Buildings (Resources 92, 93, and 95, 1978).

Resource 95. Emergency Generator Building. 1978. Noncontributing building.

This Emergency Generator Building (Resource 95, 1978) is located to the north of the Kitchen and Dining Hall Building (Resource 3, 1928). It is identical to the other Emergency Generator Buildings (Resources 92, 93, and 94, all 1978).

⁹ "Dedicate Four New Buildings at Bedford VA Hospital Sunday," *Lowell Sun*, May 5, 1960.

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Resource T-18. Storage (Quonset hut). 1947. Contributing building.

This Storage (Quonset hut) (Resource T-18, 1947) temporary building is located north of the Garage (Resource 32, 1929). The building is currently used for utility shops. This building is nearly identical to the other Storage and Laundry Sorting Buildings (Resources T-19 and T-20, both 1947). Local newspaper articles indicate that the hospital found groups or organizations to remove at least seven Quonset huts for their own uses in the regional area¹⁰.

This Quonset hut is twenty feet wide by seventy feet long.¹¹ The facade elevation features a large entry bay containing a paneled overhead door. The entry is flanked by six-light wood-sash windows. The facade elevation is clad in corrugated metal panels. The rear elevation contains a paneled single-leaf pedestrian entry door flanked by two paired windows set slightly higher up. A vent and an additional opening that has been covered over are also centered above the door. The rear is clad in asphalt shingles, but the remainder of the Quonset hut is sheathed in corrugated metal panels. Both side elevations feature a series of six-light wood-sash windows.

Resource T-19. Storage (Quonset hut). 1947. Contributing building.

This Storage (Quonset hut) (Resource T-19, 1947) temporary building is located among the maintenance/utility buildings. The building is currently used for utility shops. This building is identical to Resource T-18. The only notable difference is that the rear elevation of this building features only one window on the facade and rear elevations, rather than two windows on each.

Resource T-20. Welding Shop (Quonset hut). 1947. Contributing building.

This Welding Shop (Quonset hut) (Resource T-20, 1947) temporary building (see Photograph 10) is located among the maintenance/utility buildings. The building is currently used for utility shops and is identical to Resources T-18 and T-19. The only exceptions include variations in the facade and rear elevations. The facade elevation of this building features only one window beside the large entry bay. A single-leaf pedestrian entry is situated beside the large, central entry bay on the opposite side from the window. The rear elevation is clad in horizontal wood siding rather than asphalt shingles.

Resource T-28. Greenhouse. 1994. Noncontributing structure.

This Greenhouse (Resource T-28, 1994) is located alongside the rear-central wing of the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929). This Greenhouse (Resource T-28, 1994) is constructed of a metal frame and translucent panels. It features an onion-shaped metal roof. There is a large metal fan and a metal door in one elevation. The building sits on a cement slab foundation.

Resource A. Golf Course. 1953. Noncontributing site.

The golf course is situated in the far southeast portion of the historic district beyond the Barn (Resource 49, 1896). This site contains mature trees and smaller vegetation, ponds, and small water hazard and sand-trap features. There are also paved roadways through the golf course and slight undulations in elevation. East of a Storage Building and former Barracks (Resources 39 and 40, both 1929; 41 and 42, both 1939) are wooden poles with netting. This is the driving range that is part of the golf course portion of the historic district. According to the eightieth anniversary publication for the Bedford VA Hospital, "in December 1996, (by permit) management and responsibility was passed to Hanscom Air Force Base. It was renamed Patriot Golf Course."¹²

¹⁰ "Quonset Huts for Tewksbury Youths," *Lowell Sun*, July 10, 1957.

¹¹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Engineering Department, Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts.

¹² United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Celebrating 80 Years of Compassion and Care: Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford Massachusetts, 1928-2008* (Veterans Affairs Medical Center,

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Resource B. Picnic Shelter and Shed. Circa 1960s–1970s. *Noncontributing structure.*

This Picnic Shelter and Shed (Resource B, circa 1960s–1970s) are located northwest of a former Barracks (Resource 54, 1939) in a recreation area on the north central portion of the historic district. The Picnic Shelter is a gable-roof building supported by fourteen metal posts (see Photograph 5). It is set on a cement slab foundation. The roof and gable ends are sheathed in corrugated metal panels. It contains multiple wooden benches, and there is a brick hearth with a cement cap and stone features nearby. The Shed is north of the Picnic Shelter and is a small, one-story, shed-roof, prefabricated building on a cement slab foundation. A single-leaf entry with wooden door is situated on one side of the building.

Resource C. Support Building. Circa 2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

This small Support Building (Resource C, circa 2000s) is located southeast of the Garage (Resource 32, 1929) and northwest of the Storehouse (Resource 21, 1928). The building appears to be associated with below ground fuel tanks that are currently under construction. A single-leaf entry with a metal door is located along the southwest elevation, and metal pipes are located along the northwest exterior elevation. The pyramidal roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the building has a four to six-course common bond brick exterior and a cement slab foundation. There is a chain-link fence surrounding this small building.

Resource D. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1920s–1930s. *Contributing structures.*

The use of connecting corridors between buildings of veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals provided protection from the elements for patients and staff as they moved through the patient ward/treatment buildings of the hospital. Connecting corridors linked the central core group of buildings within the historic district. Specifically, the corridors linked the Administration Building (Resource 1, 1928), the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928), the Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 3, 1928), the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929), Patient Ward Buildings (Resources 5, 1932; and 6, 1937), Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 7, 1937; 8, 1930; 9, 1928; 61 and 62, both 1939), and the Recreation Building (Resource 10, 1928). Many of these connecting corridors are partially located below grade and are also referred to as tunnels within the historic district. These connecting corridors have brick exteriors laid in five-course common bond, and the gable roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Small arched windows, many with their original metal hopper sashes, line one or both elevations of the corridors. Brick arches outline the window openings along the exterior elevations.

Resource E. Connecting Corridors. Circa 1950s–1960s. *Noncontributing structures.*

Corridors (Resource E, circa 1950s–1960s) connecting buildings that were constructed after the period of significance are considered noncontributing to the historic district. These corridors connect the Medical, Physical Rehabilitation, and Supply Building; Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building; Therapeutic Building; and Chapel (Resources 80, 1960; 78, 1959; 82, 1962; and 81, 1960) to corridors or buildings erected during the period of significance. These later connecting corridors have brick exteriors, flat roofs, and ribbons of two or three windows along their exterior walls. The design of these corridors clearly reflects their construction after the period of significance.

Resource F. Stone Retaining Walls and Fences. Circa 1920s–1930s. *Contributing structures.*

Examples of both mortared and dry-laid stone retaining walls and fences are found in various locations within the historic district. The east side of Springs Road near the parking lot has a dry-laid rock

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fence that is approximately 550 feet in length. Another portion of this fence is located near the Gate House (Resource 23, 1928) and in the wooded area across Springs Road from Resource 23. A mortared stone retaining wall is found along the western edge of the lane in front of the residential quarters (Resources 12, 13, and 16, all 1928; 14 and 15, both 1930). Mortared rock retaining walls flank the poured concrete steps that lead from this lane in front of the Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 15, 1930) to the shared open lawn in front of the residential quarters and along Springs Road. A mortared stone knee wall is also found to the rear of the Officer's Staff Quarters and the Duplex Quarters (Resources 15 and 14, both 1930) and becomes a retaining wall to the rear of a portion of the Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 13, 1928). A short mortared stone wall is also found adjacent to the southwest and south edge of the lane leading from the rear of the residential quarters (Resources 12, 13, and 16, all 1928; 14 and 15, both 1930) to the parking lot for the golf course (Resource A, 1953) and the recreation area (Resource G, circa 1960s–1970s). Stone piers, possibly constructed for a former guardrail, are aligned along the northeast and northern edge of this same drive. A short section of mortared stone wall is also located to the southeast of Resource 28, the Storage Building, and east of the former railroad bed. A short section of a mortared stone retaining wall is also located to the rear (southeast) of the Neuropsychiatric Female Patients' Building (Resource 70, 1946) adjacent to the tennis court.

Resource G. Recreation Area. Circa 1960s–1970s. Noncontributing site.

The recreation area is located in an open lawn to the east of the residential quarters (Resources 12, 13, and 16, all 1928; 14 and 15, both 1930), south of the Picnic Shelter (Resource B, circa 1960s–1970s), and west of the former Barracks (Resources 40, 1929; 41, 42, and 54, all 1939). A long, narrow concrete court with artificial grass, possibly a bocce court, is located in the recreation area along with two shuffle board courts and two large paved courts that appear to be tennis and basketball courts (see Photograph 5).

Resource H. Former Fountain. Circa 1940s. Contributing object.

This former fountain (Resource H) is located in an open yard to the south-southwest of the Medical Officer in Charge's Residence (Resource 16). The former fountain is comprised of a circular concrete basin with a raised concrete pedestal in the middle. Mortared river rock surrounds the base of the pedestal. Three slightly curved concrete planters, located in the basin, were filled with grass. The basin of the fountain is dry and does not appear to have been used in some time.

Resource I. Courtyard. Circa 1928–1937. Contributing site.

The large courtyard is comprised of a large, open lawn that was originally surrounded by the early patient ward buildings (Resources 4–9), the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928), Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 3, 1928), the Recreation Building (Resource 10, 1928), and the connecting corridors. The Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building (Resource 78) was constructed in 1959–1960 within the southeast portion of the courtyard, obscuring the rear elevations of the Main (Infirmary) Building, Kitchen and Dining Hall, and Recreation Building from the main portion of the courtyard.

The majority of the courtyard is a large, level open space with trees located in the north portion (see Photographs 14–16) and a few trees situated near the buildings in the southern section. Linear and curvilinear sidewalks are found along the edge of the courtyard as they connect the buildings surrounding the resource. One sidewalk extends across the courtyard, connecting Resource 6 to Resource 78. A drive and parking lot has been introduced into the courtyard between 1995 and 2001. This parking lot and drive provides access to the entrance addition added to the Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building, possibly at the same time the parking lot was constructed. The parking lot is located

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slightly below grade of the courtyard, but vehicles using the parking lot are clearly visible from within the courtyard.

The Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building (Resource 78) is a large intrusion into the courtyard and the majority of the building is four stories, although the northern section of the building is a single story. Even though Resource 78 detracts from the historic setting of and dominates the southern portion of the courtyard, the courtyard is large enough to accommodate Resource 78's presence. The northern and middle sections of the courtyard are not dominated by Resource 78 and retain its lawn and open spatial design. The patient ward buildings facing the courtyard are distanced from Resource 78, except for Resource 4 in the southern end of the courtyard. Although paved, the parking lot within the courtyard continues to offer the spatial configuration similar to the period of significance. Therefore, although the introduction of Resource 78 diminishes part of the integrity of the courtyard, Resource I retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic district.

Resource J. Former Fountain. Circa 1940s. *Noncontributing object.*

The former fountain (Resource J) is located at the north end of the lawn in front of the residential quarters. The only portion of the fountain that remains is the concrete, circular basin with mortared stones along the top edge. The basin has been filled with soil, and a large pine tree is located in the center of the basin.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Politics/Government

Health/Medicine

Architecture

Period of Significance

1927-1950

Significant Dates

1928

1947

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Construction Division, Veterans Bureau

Construction Service, Veterans Administration

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the facility in 1927 and extends through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The contributing resources of the historic district were constructed and/or utilized during the period of significance. These buildings relate to the historic district's identity as a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital. Buildings constructed after 1950 no longer relate to the design philosophies developed by the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is significant as an excellent example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital. The hospital is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of Politics and Government because of the importance placed on the selection of the site by the local community and Congressional representatives and its contribution to the local economy during its construction and operation. The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is also eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level of significance because of the physical evidence the hospital provides concerning health care given to veterans of New England, primarily veterans of World War I and World War II. The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level of significance because the hospital is an intact example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital incorporating elements of Classical Revival and Colonial Revival architectural styles. The use of pedimented gables, quoins, cornice returns, dentil cornice lines, balustrades, broken pediments and fluted pilasters reflects the influence of the Classical Revival style and Colonial Revival elements that were fashionable in the early decades of the twentieth century and that continued in the years after World War II. The hospital is also significant for its use of a monumental building serving as the focal point of the historic district, a widespread practice for important public and institutional buildings. In addition, the historic district exhibits standardized designs utilized for the buildings and landscapes of Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals throughout the nation. Construction began on the Bedford VA Hospital in March 1927 and the facility was dedicated in September 1928. The facility opened to patients in July 1928, and various additions and new buildings were added through 1950. It was designated as a neuropsychiatric hospital serving patients in New England. The historic district continues to retain characteristics of the neuropsychiatric veterans hospital sub-type. The use of revivalist architecture reflects the importance of the Veterans Bureau and VA and their mission to provide medical care to the nation's veterans. Revivalist architecture, such as the Classical Revival and Colonial Revival styles, was utilized for many federal buildings constructed in the first half of the twentieth century to exhibit patriotism through the use of stylistic elements associated with the early history of the United States and to reflect the permanence of the institutions contained within the buildings. The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the medical center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A-D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The period of significance for the Bedford VA Hospital Historic District extends from 1927 to 1950 and begins with the construction of the facility and continues through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed using the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Period II Second Generation Hospital that retains characteristics of the neuropsychiatric veterans hospital sub-type.

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.29.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet, page 8.34.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See Continuation Sheet 9.40

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☒ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☒ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: VA Historic Preservation Office and the Bedford
VA Medical Center's Public Affairs Officer

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): BED.D

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 177 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 144101.57 4075198.96 ✓
Zone Easting Northing

2 19 144225.92 4075164.54
Zone Easting Northing

3 19 144267.08 4075048.12
Zone Easting Northing

4 19 144735.47 4075041.79 ✓
Zone Easting Northing

5 19 144904.16 4074707.46
Zone Easting Northing

6 19 144938.38 4074710.61
Zone Easting Northing

7 19 144996.75 4074501.47
Zone Easting Northing

8 19 144986.06 4074291.80
Zone Easting Northing

9 19 144689.70 4074094.68
Zone Easting Northing

10 19 144350.16 4074176.21
Zone Easting Northing

11 19 144386.53 4074456.47
Zone Easting Northing

12 19 144253.94 4074395.97
Zone Easting Northing

13 19 144126.83 4074395.96
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary of the nominated historic district is delineated by the polygon in solid black lines on the aerial map on Continuation Sheet 10.43. The boundary is also indicated by a polygon on a portion of a USGS map on Continuation Sheet 10.42 and on the enclosed USGS Billerica and Maynard, Massachusetts, topographic quadrangle maps. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above, and on the USGS topographic quadrangle map. The boundary begins approximately 350 feet north-

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northwest of the northernmost Continued Treatment Building (Resource 62, 1939) and just east of the Bedford Narrow Gauge Rail Trail at UTM N 4075198.96, E 144101.57, then trends east-southeast along the north edge of a drive approximately 430 feet to a point located on the west side of Springs Road at N 4075164.54, E 144225.92, then south-southeast along the west side of Springs Road approximately 410 feet to N 4075048.12, E 144267.08, then east approximately 1,580 feet to N 4075041.79, E 144735.47, then southeast approximately 1,250 feet to N 4074707.46, E 144904.16, then east approximately 120 feet to N 4074710.61, E 144938.38, then south-southeast approximately 720 feet to a point located near the eastern edge of the golf course (Resource A, 1953) at N 4074501.47, E 144996.75. The boundary then trends south along the perimeter of the golf course approximately 630 feet to N 4074291.80, E 144986.06, then southwest approximately 1,185 feet to N 4074094.68, E 144689.70, then west-northwest approximately 1,150 feet to a point located on the east side of Springs Road at N 4074176.21, E 144350.16. From this point, the boundary follows the northerly curve along the east side of Springs Road approximately 920 feet to N 4074456.47, E 144386.53, and then trends west-southwest approximately 450 feet to N 4074395.97, E 144253.94. From this point, located approximately 150 feet south-southeast of the Electric Switchgear Building (Resource 27, 1928), the boundary follows a fence line west approximately 450 feet to its corner at N 4074395.96, E 144126.83, then meanders north along the fence line located east of the Bedford Narrow Gauge Rail Trail to the beginning. The historic district encompasses approximately 177 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed NRHP nomination boundary is the current property boundary as provided to the authors by the engineering department of the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, less a very small tract of approximately two acres located on the west side of Springs Road containing a parking lot and small lawn. The historic district is considerably smaller than the original hospital property because of land transfers, but the historic district boundary includes the majority of resources historically associated with the Bedford VA Hospital Historic District.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Trent Spurlock/Architectural Historian, Ann Marie P. Doyon MHP/Architectural Historian, Robert C.

Whetsell/Historian, Trent Margrif/Architectural Historian and Holly Higgins/Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

date August 15, 2012

street & number 151 Walton Avenue

telephone 859-252-4737

city or town Lexington

state KY

zip code 40508

e-mail

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets 42-46**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bedford

County: Middlesex

State: MA

Photographer: Trent Spurlock

Date Photographed: April 29–May 2, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number: See Continuation Sheets 47–48.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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Areas of Significance: Criterion A

Politics and Government

The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Politics and Government at the state level of significance because the selection of the site was determined by political influences exerted by the local community and Congressional representatives and its contribution to the local economy during its construction and operation. The hospital opened on July 17, 1928, with patients transferred from a veterans hospital in West Roxbury. The Boston and Maine Railroad began passenger service to the facility in July 1928, offering four additional trains on the Lexington branch between Boston and the Bedford VA Hospital.¹³ The dedication of the Bedford VA Hospital occurred in September 1928 and was attended by a number of dignitaries, including Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau; Dr. E. C. Crossman of the Veterans Bureau; Senator Frederick H. Gillett; Senator David Walsh; Mayor Malcolm Nichols of Boston; General Clarence R. Edwards; Dr. L. Vernon Briggs; and Dr. William Griffin. The initial cost of the facility's construction had amounted to \$1,718,799.46 by the completion of the buildings in May 1928.¹⁴

Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers was not only a local Congressional representative and the longest serving woman in Congress, but someone who had worked diligently within the government to create more institutions for the benefit of veterans. She was also influential in the final selection of Bedford as a site for the veterans' hospital.¹⁵ In 1978, on the hospital's fiftieth anniversary, President Carter made official a new name for the Bedford VA Hospital, the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, acknowledging the local Congresswoman's tireless efforts advocating for veterans care.¹⁶ In 1947, as a result of the work of Edith Nourse Rogers, the first women were admitted to the facility. They were housed in a new building constructed explicitly for this purpose, as the first VA building expressly built and dedicated to the care of female veterans, the Neuropsychiatric Female Patients Building (Resource 70, 1946).¹⁷ Construction of the Bedford VA Hospital served as an important economic boost to the area, providing jobs and income to not only the local economy but also to the areas serviced by the many contractors.

Even after its opening, the Bedford VA Hospital continued to provide employment and financial support through the wages paid and supplies purchased for the operation of the hospital. By the end of World War II, the Bedford VA Hospital's staff numbered approximately 1,000. The large campus and monumental scale of the main building continues to allow the facility to serve as a local landmark and the Bedford VA Hospital remained important to the state and local community throughout the period of significance.

Health and Medicine

The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Health and Medicine at the state level of significance because of the physical evidence the hospital provides concerning health care offered to veterans of New England. At the time of the hospital's dedication in

¹³ "Train Service for Veterans Hospital," *Lowell Sun*, July 20, 1928.

¹⁴ *The Oval Mirror, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts, Silver Anniversary, 1928-1953* (Bedford, Massachusetts: Mutual Arts Therapy Print Shop, 1953), 5.

¹⁵ "Dedication of Vets' Hospital on Saturday," *Lowell Leader* (Lowell, Massachusetts), September 14, 1928.

¹⁶ "Her Legacy of Caring Lives On," *Lowell Sun*, July 16, 2008.

¹⁷ "Bedford's New Building," *Lowell Sun*, March 31, 1947.

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September 1928, the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2) had a capacity of 140 beds and contained three wards, an operating room, a physical therapy room, laboratories, conference rooms, and specially constructed rooms for x-ray diagnosis and treatment areas. A receiving ward was also located in the building for preliminary study and diagnostic work. Each ward had its own dining area and dietary kitchen to provide hot food at any time. The facility's kitchen/bakery, attached to the main hospital cafeteria, had modern electric appliances and a seating capacity for 1,000 patients. The Continued Treatment Buildings each contained 111 patient beds. Before the buildings were completed in 1928, plans were initiated to increase the number of patient beds to 1,000. Additional construction during the 1930s brought the hospital's capacity to 1,616 beds by the end of the decade. After World War II, hospital capacity exceeded 1,800 beds.

The first women were admitted to the Bedford VA Hospital on March 30, 1947, and were treated in an eighty-five bed self contained building. It was the first VA building purposely constructed for the care of female veterans. The facility was important in that it recognized "although [women] did not carry guns, many of them served so close to the front lines that they were exposed to the greatest dangers of combat; many of them were wounded by enemy shells and many more suffered shell-shock and other ailments that are directly associated with warfare."¹⁸ The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a physical reminder of medical care provided by the federal government through the VA to veterans throughout the period of significance.

Areas of Significance: Criterion C

Architecture

The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level of significance as an excellent example of a Period II neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospital utilizing the Classical Revival architecture style with Colonial Revival decorative elements. The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District retains buildings and landscape elements of the neuropsychiatric sub-type, as buildings constructed to fulfill the needs of a neuropsychiatric hospital during the period of significance continued to exhibit the Classical Revival and Colonial Revival architectural styles. The nationally popular Classical Revival architectural style and Colonial Revival elements utilized for the historic district facilities suggests a strong national pride following World War I and continuing beyond the Second World War. These architectural styles were the most common utilized for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, and the Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of the use of these revivalist styles within this typology. The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District includes characteristics of Period II neuropsychiatric hospitals, such as the campus setting, a monumental main building, the hierarchal use of architectural decorative elements on the exteriors of the buildings creating a cohesive architectural campus setting, and having H-shape patient ward/treatment buildings constructed in groups enclosing a central courtyard. The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District also utilized standardized designs employed for Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Similar, if not identical, buildings can be found at other Period II Second Generation Hospitals of several sub-types. These standardized designs were utilized for buildings within the Bedford VA Hospital Historic District, such as the staff residential buildings, patient ward/treatment buildings, and maintenance/utility buildings.

¹⁸ "Bedford's New Building," *Lowell Sun*, March 31, 1947.

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Section number 8 Page 31**Integrity:**

As a historic district eligible under both Criteria A and C, the Bedford VA Hospital should retain a high degree of integrity of the resources' physical characteristics, including materials, workmanship, and design, and more ephemeral characteristics related to the historic district as a whole, such as location, setting, association, and feeling. Design refers to both the individual resources and the historic district as a whole. Although the resources within the historic district do not have to be individually exceptional, the resources and the historic district as a whole have to continue to reflect the spatial patterns and associations of the hospital campus dating to the period of significance. To retain integrity under Criterion A, the individual resources must retain those character-defining features that are necessary to convey their role in the mission of the federal government, through the VA, to provide neuropsychiatric medical care to veterans throughout the state. These features are often found in the overall form, massing, and scale of the buildings and their relationship to one another within the historic district. To retain integrity under Criterion C, the individual resources must retain those character-defining features identified with the design of the specific building type and hospital sub-type as defined in the MPDF. This includes those features required under Criterion A, as well as noteworthy stylistic details and historical materials.

The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a medical facility and retains much of its original appearance dating to the period of significance when the contributing resources were constructed. The hospital and associated campus are situated at its original location. Although the historic district has lost some of its buildings or structures that existed during the period of significance, including the preexisting farmhouse, the water treatment system, Quonset huts, agricultural outbuildings, gate posts near the Gate House (Resource 23, 1928), a greenhouse, and two water towers, no major contributing buildings, such as administration, patient treatment, recreational or residential buildings have been demolished. The loss of several minor buildings does not seriously diminish the integrity of the overall historic district.

The landscape of the Bedford VA Hospital Historic District is also a very important characteristic in its design dating to the period of significance. The most significant features of the landscape of the Bedford VA Hospital Historic District are the central courtyard (Resource I) and smaller open lawns, curvilinear and linear drives and pathways using the natural contours of the site, the monumental main building and the stone retaining walls and fences. All of these original landscape elements remain largely intact, reflecting the historic district's construction and design during the period of significance. There are mature trees, shrubs, flower beds, and additional vegetation located along the facades of nearly all the H-shaped patient ward/treatment buildings. Many rear elevations of the H-shaped patient care buildings also contain small gardens, fenced grassy areas, and additional landscape features. Although new and enlarged parking lots increase the amount of paved surfaces within the historic district, they continue to provide the open spatial configuration associated with the period of significance. A large courtyard surrounded by buildings dating to the period of significance mostly remains. The courtyard (Resource I) has sidewalks and several mature trees. The Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building (Resource 78, 1959) is a large building that has been introduced into the southeastern portion of the courtyard after the period of significance, along with an associated parking lot. The majority of the building is four-stories in height, although the northern portion facing the courtyard is a single story. The four-story Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building directs attention in the southern portion of the courtyard, although the courtyard is large enough that the modern building does not dominate the middle and northern portions of the courtyard. Few trees are situated near the Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building to obscure it from view of the buildings surrounding the courtyard.

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Therefore the introduction of the Resource 78 diminishes the integrity of design and setting of the landscape associated with the courtyard. Although integrity of the courtyard's landscape has been reduced with the introduction of the Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building, the large size of the courtyard, the placement of the building to the rear of the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2, 1928) and the Recreation Building (Resource 10, 1928), the distance of Resource 78 from the facades of the patient ward/treatment H-buildings, and the building's brick exterior help to minimize the impact of the large, flat-roof, modern building to the courtyard. Therefore, although the introduction of the Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building diminishes the courtyard's integrity, this modern building does not significantly diminish the integrity of the courtyard, or the buildings surrounding the courtyard and these resources continue to contribute to the significance of the historic district.

The loss of former farmland by ownership transfer or for the construction of the golf course (Resource A, 1953) diminishes the integrity of the overall historic district's landscape, but the view of the golf course area of the historic district essentially remains the same, and the golf course does not affect the spatial organization of the buildings. The historic district continues to provide open areas and spatial relationships in keeping with the period of significance.

Changes to the historic district buildings include replacement doors, replacement windows, enclosed windows and porches and additions. Replacement windows that contain one-over-one, double-hung sashes are found on the Administration Building (Resource 1, 1928), Main (Infirmary) Building, and at least six other buildings within the historic district. Replacement casement windows are found on the Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 13, 1928), Laundry (Resource 19, 1928) and Storehouse (Resource 21, 1928). Other replacement windows of varying configurations are also found on at least thirteen resources within the historic district. Replacement doors are found on the Administration Building, Main (Infirmary) Building, Acute Building, Recreation Building, and at least eight other resources within the historic district. The replacement windows and doors diminish the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship of the buildings because they do not reflect the original sashes and doors that were installed. The double-hung replacement sashes approximate the form of the original windows, but the lack of divided lights within the sashes diminishes the overall design and materials of the resources exhibiting these replacement sashes. Porches have been enclosed with windows on the Main (Infirmary) Building, Acute Building, Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 7, 1937; and 8, 1930), Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 13, 1928), Duplex Quarters (Resource 14, 1930), and Medical Officer in Charge's Residence. While they have been altered, the former locations of porches are visibly recognizable. Stairwell additions have been constructed on the Administration Building and Neuropsychiatric Female Patients' Building (Resource 70, 1946). Additions to provide a secondary entrance have occurred on the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929) and Patient Ward Building (Resource 5, 1932). Other additions have also occurred on a Continued Treatment Building (Resource 8, 1930). Other changes include enclosed windows and roofs sheathed in replacement asphalt shingles rather than the original slate shingles. Although these changes diminish the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship on the individual resources, they do not significantly diminish these characteristics of the buildings, and the resources continue to contribute to the significance of the historic district. These changes can cumulatively impact the integrity of the resources and historic district as a whole; however, the resources continue to contribute to the historic district even with these modifications. The interiors of the majority of the buildings within the historic district appear to have lost integrity due to alterations made over time to adapt them to changing trends in medical care.

Many of the buildings and structures added to the Bedford VA Hospital Historic District after the period of significance are small, such as a Greenhouse (Resource T-28, 1994), Emergency Generators (Resources 92, 93, 94, and 95, all 1978), a Transformer Building (Resource 79, 1958), Picnic Shelter

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and Shed (Resource B, circa 1960s–1970s), and Support Building (Resource C, circa 2000s), and do not interrupt the original spatial qualities of design or setting. However, four buildings with large footprints diminish the characteristics of design and setting of the historic district; the buildings' flat roofs, fenestration patterns, and asymmetrical footprints contrast with the regular forms and rhythms of the historic district's earlier buildings. These buildings are visual intrusions either within or directly adjacent to the central group of buildings. The Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building, while rising to a height of four stories, features several blocks lower in height and its distance from surrounding buildings prevents it from dominating the closest of the surrounding contributing buildings. The north portion of the building is not only lower in height but also is set at a lower grade from the buildings dating to the period of significance it is situated near (Resources 9 and 10, both 1928), allowing the two earlier resources to maintain a more prominent appearance. Despite its size, the placement of the building within the courtyard and to the rear of the Main (Infirmary) Building contributes to the Admission, Treatment, Patient Ward, Canteen, and Theater Building being minimally visible from the main entry drive along Springs Road or from the facade elevations of nearby buildings, including the Administration Building, the Main (Infirmary) Building, a Continuing Treatment Building (Resource 9, 1928), and the Recreation Building. Its exterior materials are compatible with buildings from the period of significance, although the massing and fenestration clearly indicate the building was constructed after the mid-twentieth century. The Medical, Physical Rehabilitation, and Supply Building (Resource 80, 1960) is also a lower height than the surrounding contributing buildings, and it is located away from the central courtyard, behind the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929). It is partially obscured by trees, rendering it only partially visible from the Acute Building. Its exterior is constructed of materials compatible with buildings from the period of significance, although its design and massing clearly indicate it was constructed after the period of significance. The Therapeutic Building (Resource 82, 1962) is also located behind the Acute Building, away from the central courtyard and at a slightly lower grade than the Acute Building. The Therapeutic Building is partially obscured by trees, making it only partially visible from the Acute Building and it is not visible from the central courtyard. The Chapel (Resource 81, 1960) is also located outside the central courtyard and is set back from the surrounding contributing buildings. It is obscured by trees along the facade and right sides, making it partially visible from the surrounding Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 8, 1930; and 9, 1928). The building's exterior was also constructed of materials compatible with resources dating to the period of significance. The landscaping along the road creates a park-like atmosphere, in keeping with the original landscape. None of the buildings introduced to the historic district after the period of significance redirects attention from the Administration, Main (Infirmary), or Recreation Buildings (Resources 1, 2, and 10, all 1928) that serve as the focal points of the historic district from Springs Road, which serves as the main entrance drive to the historic district.

While the cumulative effect of modifications, loss of buildings and farmland, construction of buildings and additions, and replacement materials after the period of significance diminishes the integrity of design and setting, the historic district continues to reflect the mission of the hospital during the period of significance: to provide neuropsychiatric care to veterans. The evolution of the historic district does not reach the point to render the historic district ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic district retains the majority of resources erected during the period of significance, and the overall campus retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association and feeling to convey the significance of the historic district. The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District continues to communicate its sense of time and place as a hospital constructed during the period of significance and its connection to other Period II neuropsychiatric veterans hospitals and is an excellent example of a Period II Second Generation Veterans Hospital.

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Historical Narrative:

The Bedford VA Hospital Historic District in Bedford, Massachusetts, has its origins in the 1920s, when the sixty-eighth Congress passed an act authorizing appropriations to provide hospital and outpatient facilities for veterans under the World War Veterans Act of 1924. The act was signed into law (Public Law #587) by President Calvin Coolidge on March 3, 1925. Coolidge's signature authorized \$10 million for the U.S. Veterans Bureau (forerunner of the VA and Veterans Affairs) to construct and improve existing disabled veterans hospitals across the United States. Under this act, Congress appropriated \$2 million for the construction of a neuropsychological hospital in the Boston area.¹⁹ The Veterans Bureau initially favored a site for the hospital in Medford, Massachusetts, but the community objected to losing more land from taxation. Bedford was the second choice.²⁰ It contained two adjoining tracts, the George Howe Farm (also known as the Pollard-Smith-Howe homestead) and Dr. Harold Cross Farm, which covered 276 acres of woods and farmland. Also included in the 276 acres was a small tract that P. Elavich owned. The Howe Farm was owned at the time by M. K. Coleman. According to an article by Bob Slechta, the farm owned by Dr. Harold Cross had previously been the Bedford Poor Farm. Dr. Cross was associated with the Forsyth Dental School.²¹ In September 1926, Veterans Bureau director General Frank T. Hines announced that engineers from the construction division had completed topographical surveys and determined "with confidence" that the site was of suitable size for the planned arrangement of buildings.²² The federal government eventually purchased the property for \$55,614 despite delays over valuation of the property and court proceedings by the government to condemn the property in November–December 1926.²³ Construction began in March 1927. The house on the George Howe Farm was moved just south of the hospital and is located at 180 Springs Road.²⁴ Two buildings that continue to be utilized within the historic district appear to be associated with the Dr. Cross property: the Barn and the Golf Course Club House (Resources 49, 1896; and 55, 1920).

The hospital opened on July 17, 1928, with patients transferred from a veterans hospital in West Roxbury. Dr. William C. Dobson was the first director for the facility when it opened for service as a neuropsychiatric hospital for veterans of World War I and the Spanish-American War.²⁵ The Boston and Maine Railroad began passenger service to the facility in July 1928, offering four additional trains on

¹⁹ *The Oval Mirror, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts, Silver Anniversary, 1928-1953* (Bedford: Mutual Arts Therapy Print Shop: 1953), 5.

²⁰ Charles S. Groves, "Medford Site First Choice, Then Bedford," *Boston Daily Globe*, February 9, 1926.

²¹ "Site of Veterans Hospital Beauty Spot of Bedford," *Boston Daily Globe*, March 8, 1926; Bob Slechta, "Our VA Hospital – then and now," *The Preservationist* Vol. 120, no. 4 (May 2012) (Bedford, MA: Bedford Historical Society, Inc.), 2, located on the World Wide Web at <http://www.bedfordmahistory.org/newsletters/May%202012.pdf>, accessed August 2012.

²² "Veterans Hospital; Construction Work for New Hospital at Bedford to be Placed under Contract," *Lowell Sun*, September 10, 1926.

²³ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Celebrating 80 Years of Compassion and Care: Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford Massachusetts, 1928-2008* (Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Bedford, Massachusetts, circa 2008): 4, located in the files of Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford, Massachusetts; "Hospital For Veterans; Legal Action Necessary to Secure Title to Land Wanted in Bedford," *Lowell Sun*, November 9, 1926; "Veterans Hospital," *Lowell Sun*, November 24, 1926.

²⁴ Bob Slechta, "Our VA Hospital – then and now," *The Preservationist* Vol. 120, no. 4 (May 2012) (Bedford, MA: Bedford Historical Society, Inc.), 2, located on the World Wide Web at <http://www.bedfordmahistory.org/newsletters/May%202012.pdf>, accessed August 2012.

²⁵ "Will Open Veterans Hospital Tomorrow," *Lowell Sun*, July 16, 1928.

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the Lexington branch between Boston and the hospital.²⁶ The initial cost of the facility's construction reached \$1,718,799.46 by the completion of the buildings in May 1928.²⁷ Formal dedication ceremonies did not occur at the hospital until September 15, 1928, following the completion of seventeen buildings.²⁸ The architecture selected for the hospital mirrored the popular Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles, and the buildings were primarily constructed of red brick.²⁹ The buildings constructed at this time included the Administration Building (Resource 1), the Main (Infirmary) Building (Resource 2), Kitchen and Dining Hall (Resource 3), a Continued Treatment Building (Resource 9), Recreation Building (Resource 10), Nurses' Quarters (Resource 12), Officer's Staff Quarters (Resource 13), Medical Officer in Charge's Residence (Resource 16), Attendants' Quarters (Resource 18), Laundry (Resource 19), Station Garage (Resource 20), Storehouse (Resource 21), Boiler House (Resource 22), Gate House (Resource 23), Electric Switchgear Building (Resource 27), Storage (Resources 28 and 29), Root Cellar (Resource 36), former Barracks (Resource 40), connecting corridors (Resource D), and rock retaining walls and fences (Resource F).³⁰ The Administration Building housed offices for the clerical staff. The Main (Infirmary) Building had a capacity of 140 beds containing three wards, an operating room, a physical therapy room, laboratories, conference rooms, and specially constructed rooms for x-ray diagnosis and treatment areas. A receiving ward was also located in this building for preliminary study and diagnostic work. Each ward had its own dining area and dietary kitchen to provide hot food at any time. The facility's kitchen/bakery attached to the main hospital cafeteria had a modern "wonderland of electric appliances" and a seating capacity for 1,000 patients.³¹ The Continued Treatment Building contained 111 patient beds. The Recreation Building, besides having a pool table, bowling alleys, and other game rooms, contained a large auditorium and library. All of the patient related buildings were interconnected by covered corridors and grouped in an oval arrangement on the facility grounds, similar to other neuropsychiatric veterans hospitals built during this period.³²

Even before the buildings were completed in 1928, plans were initiated to increase the number of patient beds from 354 to 1,000. To achieve this goal, additional buildings were added to the facility's original grouping between 1929 and 1937. This construction boom led to the erection of the Acute Building (152 beds) (Resource 4), at a cost of over \$330,000, completed in November 1929, and ready for occupancy the following month. A Continued Treatment Building (152 beds) (Resource 8) was

²⁶ "Train Service for Veterans Hospital," *Lowell Sun*, July 20, 1928.

²⁷ *The Oval Mirror, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts, Silver Anniversary, 1928-1953* (Bedford, Massachusetts: Mutual Arts Therapy Print Shop, 1953), 5.

²⁸ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Celebrating 80 Years of Compassion and Care: Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford Massachusetts, 1928-2008* (Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Bedford, Massachusetts, circa 2008): 4, located in the files of Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford, Massachusetts.

²⁹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Celebrating 80 Years of Compassion and Care: Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford Massachusetts, 1928-2008* (Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Bedford, Massachusetts, circa 2008): 4, located in the files of Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford, Massachusetts.

³⁰ Gjore J. Mollenhoff and Karen R. Tupek, Bedford VA Medical Center Determination of Eligibility, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1980, n.p., located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

³¹ "State and National Officers Gather at Bedford to Dedicate Veterans Hospital," *Lowell Sun*, September 15, 1928.

³² "State and National Officers Gather at Bedford to Dedicate Veterans Hospital," *Lowell Sun*, September 15, 1928; Charles Groves, "Completing Bedford Plans," *Boston Daily Globe*, December 6, 1926.

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completed on January 5, 1931, and was occupied the following month. A Patient Ward Building (169 beds) (Resource 5) was completed in January 1933 using funds under the Hospital Construction Act of March 3, 1931.³³ Additional Patient Ward and Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 6 and 7) (368 beds, combined) were completed in 1937. Increased numbers of World War I and a few Spanish American War/Philippines Insurrection veterans brought the patient population to 1,116 in 1937. Between 1938 and 1940, as the United States and its military mobilized in preparation for World War II, the need for additional patient capacity became apparent. In response, the Bedford VA Hospital added two Continued Treatment Buildings (Resources 61 and 62, both 1939) outside the preexisting oval grouping at the center of the facility as well as more former Barracks (Resources 41, 42 and 54, all 1939). This new construction, along with the completion of the two outer wings of the Acute Building (Resource 4, 1929), combined to bring the capacity of the hospital to 1,616 beds. Following the entry of the United States into World War II, plans to expand the Bedford VA Hospital by an additional 400 beds were abandoned after it was learned that another similar hospital was to be built in the region.³⁴

The first women were admitted to the Bedford VA Hospital on March 30, 1947, and were treated in an eighty-five bed self contained building. It was purportedly the first VA building purposely constructed for the care of female veterans, although women veterans had been receiving medical care through the Veterans Bureau and National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers since the 1920s. According to one source, the facility was important in that it recognized "although [women] did not carry guns, many of them served so close to the front lines that they were exposed to the greatest dangers of combat; many of them were wounded by enemy shells and many more suffered shell-shock and other ailments that are directly associated with warfare."³⁵ U.S. House of Representatives member Edith Nourse Rogers, representing Massachusetts's Fifth Congressional District and the longest serving woman in the U.S. Congress, supported the bill funding the creation of psychiatric facilities for female veterans.³⁶

Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers was a staunch supporter of veterans and a Congresswoman who worked diligently within the federal government to create more institutions for the benefit of veterans. Edith Nourse Rogers was born in the York County town of Saco, Maine, on March 19, 1881. She was the daughter of Franklin Nourse and Edith Francis (Riversmith). On October 2, 1907 she wed lawyer John Jacob Rogers. During World War I, while her husband was serving in the U.S. Congress as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in England and France, she served with the American Red Cross from 1917 to 1922 in France, witnessing firsthand the conditions faced by soldiers and female volunteers and nurses. Her experience in veterans issues won her the appointment of inspector of new veterans hospitals from 1922-1923 from President Warren G. Harding; she was later reappointed and served in the same capacity under Presidents Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. In 1924, Edith Nourse Rogers served as a Republican Presidential Elector for Massachusetts at the 1924 National Convention. In 1925, with support from the American Legion, she was elected to Congress as U.S. Representative from the Massachusetts 5th District; taking over the seat vacated by the death of her husband, Congressman John J. Rogers on March 28, 1925. She was the first female Representative elected from New England and the sixth woman elected to serve in the U.S. Congress. During her tenure she sponsored more than 1,200 bills, over half on veteran or military issues. Among

³³ *The Oval Mirror, Tenth Anniversary Edition, 1928-1938*, 4, Bedford VA Medical Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts.

³⁴ *The Oval Mirror, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts, Silver Anniversary, 1928-1953* (Bedford, Massachusetts: Mutual Arts Therapy Print Shop, 1953), 5.

³⁵ "Bedford's New Building," *Lowell Sun*, March 31, 1947.

³⁶ "Edith Nourse Rogers," Women in Congress, located on the World Wide Web on the Women in Congress Website at: <http://womenincongress.house.gov/member-profiles/profile.html?intID=209>, accessed May 10, 2011).

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her most important contributions to servicemen was her involvement in drafting and later co-sponsoring "The Servicemen's Readjustment Act in 1944, later known as "The G.I. Bill."³⁷

Throughout her life, Rogers worked to provide equal opportunities for women veterans; securing pensions for army nurses in 1926, establishment of a permanent Nurses Corps in the VA, and sponsoring legislation for the creation of the Women's Army Corps and the Navy WAVES during World War II. Rogers also called on veterans hospitals to provide care to women. In 1947, as a result of Rogers' efforts, the first women were admitted to the Bedford VA Hospital. Female patients were housed in a new building, Building 70, constructed explicitly for this purpose, as the first VA facility expressly built and dedicated to the care of female veterans.³⁸ Building 70 was completed in December 1946 and ready for occupancy in February 1947.³⁹ The construction of the new building marked that for the first time that the Bedford VA Hospital was a "complete" health care facility and provided care regardless of whether patients were male or female.⁴⁰

Edith Nourse Rogers served in Congress from 1925 until her death, in office, on September 10, 1960. She is buried at Lowell Cemetery in Lowell, Massachusetts.⁴¹ In 1978, on the Bedford VA Hospital's fiftieth anniversary, President Jimmy Carter made official a new name for the hospital, the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, acknowledging the local Congresswoman's tireless efforts advocating for veteran care.⁴²

Following World War II, in order to meet housing shortages, a number of Quonset huts were moved to the Bedford VA Hospital to provide accommodations to the increased number of staff working at the facility. Each of the Quonset huts was completely furnished with showers, bathtubs, sinks, and other facilities. Although temporary housing, the Quonset huts remained at the facility until the summer of 1957, when they were purchased and removed by the Tewksbury Youth Center Association for temporary use as their headquarters.⁴³

By the mid-1950s, the Bedford VA Hospital was nearly a self sufficient community. Aside from providing necessary psychiatric and medical services for veterans and housing for staff and physicians, it also maintained land for farm animals, pastures and crops, orchards, and vegetable gardens. The food raised and harvested from the facility's farm was prepared in the kitchen for the patients and staff. The work on the farm was done mostly by the patients as part of occupational therapy and rehabilitation.

Infrastructure and recreational construction increased between the 1930s and 1960, as roads, landscaping, machine shops, warehouses, utilities, softball field and stands, a nine-hole golf course, theater, swimming pool, bowling alley, and library were added. In October 1982 active duty and retirees from nearby Hanscom Air Force Base were given permission to use the Bedford VA Hospital's golf course. The golf course was established during the Eisenhower Administration in 1953 after it was reported that the president, an avid golfer, favored veterans playing golf rather than "enslave[ing]" them

³⁷ "Edith Nourse Rogers (1881-1960)," National Women's History Museum, located on the World Wide Web on the National Women's Museum Website at <http://www.nwhm.org>, accessed May 2011.

³⁸ "Bedford's New Building," *Lowell Sun*, March 31, 1947.

³⁹ *The Oval Mirror, Tenth Anniversary Edition, 1928-1938*, 2, Bedford VA Medical Hospital, Bedford, Massachusetts.

⁴⁰ "Bedford's New Building," *Lowell Sun*, March 31, 1947.

⁴¹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Celebrating 80 Years of Compassion and Care: Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford Massachusetts, 1928-2008* (Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Bedford, Massachusetts, circa 2008): 6, located in the files of Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford, Massachusetts.

⁴² "Her Legacy of Caring Lives On," *Lowell Sun*, July 16, 2008.

⁴³ "Tewksbury: Youth Center Project Needs Volunteer Workers," *Lowell Sun*, June 26, 1957.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
County and State
United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 38

by making them work on VA farms.⁴⁴ As such, a portion of the Bedford VA Hospital farm was transformed into a golf course.⁴⁵ In December 1996, due to financial difficulties in maintaining the golf course, the hospital transferred management and responsibility for the course to Hansom Air Force Base by permit. Ownership of the golf course remains with the Bedford VA Hospital. Under the agreement, the course was renamed Patriot Golf Course and hospital employees were allowed discounted entry fees and inpatients were given free use of the outdoor recreational facility.⁴⁶

Expansion and facility development began to slow during the late 1950s and early 1960s, as patient numbers began to level off. The period between 1958 and 1962 included the construction of five new buildings and the renovation, modernization, and alteration of eight existing buildings.⁴⁷

Prior to the 1950s, psychiatric care was limited in scope. This left many in the field with the belief that mental illness was incurable and that hospitals caring for these patients were merely custodial and not rehabilitative. The introduction of tranquilizers in the 1950s had a dramatic effect on care for psychological patients.⁴⁸ This change shaped not only the strategies used to care for patients at veterans neuropsychiatric hospitals but the way facilities and buildings were used for the next half century. At the Bedford VA Hospital progress meant changes in land use, the programs used to treat patients, and the use and construction of buildings on the facility grounds.

Changes in land use began in the early 1960s. In 1962 an inventory of buildings showed ninety-four buildings and structures in use at the hospital.⁴⁹ An unknown number of these may have been associated with the hospital farm complex or remaining temporary buildings related to the growth of the facility immediately after World War II. The success of mood altering drugs to control patient behavior helped to lessen the staffing needs of the facility and allowed more patients to be treated and released. Subsequently, the practice of occupational therapy at the Bedford VA Hospital farm, with patients cultivating crops and raising farm animals, was phased out and unused farmland was declared surplus by the hospital. In 1963, the town of Bedford paid \$9,925 to the General Services Administration for 38.2 acres of former farmland. The surplus land was sold under the authority of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Under restrictions the town could not sell the property, and it was to be used for recreational purposes for the general public.⁵⁰ The town of Bedford developed the land as a recreational park with a swimming area, picnicking sites, and hiking trails. In all, approximately 100 acres of land have been deeded to the town of Bedford, which includes buildings,

⁴⁴ David Pevear, "Tradition of Caring Lives on at Bedford's Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital," *Lowell Sun*, July 16, 2008.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Celebrating 80 Years of Compassion and Care: Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford Massachusetts, 1928-2008* (Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Bedford, Massachusetts, circa 2008): 5, located in the files of Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford, Massachusetts.

⁴⁷ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital 50th Anniversary Publication*, 6, located in files of the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford Massachusetts.

⁴⁸ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital 50th Anniversary Publication*, 5-6, located in files of the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford Massachusetts.

⁴⁹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Celebrating 80 Years of Compassion and Care: Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford Massachusetts, 1928-2008* (Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Bedford, Massachusetts, circa 2008): 4, located in the files of Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford, Massachusetts.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
County and State
United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 39

such as an eleven-bay garage in 1973 that was later used by the town for city vehicles.⁵¹ With the need to fill space in buildings left vacant by reduced occupancy, in 1969 the hospital leased two buildings to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a campus for Middlesex Community College. Opened in 1970, the college served as a training ground for students interested in Dental Assisting, Dental Hygiene, Medical Laboratory Technology, and Psychiatric Nursing.⁵² This partnership continued until the late 1980s.⁵³ The hospital has maintained affiliations with educational institutions and regional care centers, including the Harvard School of Dental Medicine, Northeastern University, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston University, and the University of Michigan. The Bedford VA Hospital has also worked in association with Boston Hospital for Women, the New England Deaconess Hospital, and the New England Medical Center Hospital.⁵⁴

After World War II, the hospital bed capacity exceeded 1,800 with a staff of about 1,000. In the early years of the hospital, approximately 90 percent of inpatients received psychiatric care, and a total of 9,000 patients were admitted between 1928 and 1953. From the 1960s to the 1970s the number of inpatients began to decline, while outpatients receiving services increased dramatically as the hospital shifted its treatment focus to outpatient clinical programs. The hospital offered progressive and innovative medical, surgical, and psychological services, including focusing on Alzheimer's research and drug and alcohol treatment/rehabilitation. These programs increased usage of the facility. For instance, during the fiscal year 1977 a total of 96,733 outpatient visits were documented compared with 3,172 inpatients seeking treatment. The inpatient population during this same period averaged less than 900. By 1978, the total number of inpatient beds available had decreased to 1,013 (851 hospital care beds and 162 nursing care beds). To handle increases in outpatient loads, staffing rose to slightly above 1,300 in 1977.⁵⁵

Beginning in the late 1970s, demand for psychiatric treatment decreased, replaced by a need for medical and surgical care. The facility responded by modernizing its medical services to the same level as those found in area hospitals. As a result, the hospital has a fully equipped and modern intensive care unit and pulmonary care ward. With an aging veteran population, the facility in 1975 began the Geriatric Research Education and Clinical Center. At the time, it was only one of ten VA hospitals nationwide providing such services to older veterans.⁵⁶ Currently, Bedford's Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital continues to meet the needs of aging World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam veterans and providing medical and psychological services to veterans of recent conflicts.

⁵¹ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital 50th Anniversary Publication, 6, located in files of the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford Massachusetts.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Anne Wyman, "Middlesex: A Classroom Struggle," *Boston Daily Globe*, May 12, 1988.

⁵⁴ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital 50th Anniversary Publication, 7, located in files of the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford Massachusetts.

⁵⁵ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital 50th Anniversary Publication, 7, located in files of the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford Massachusetts; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, *Celebrating 80 Years of Compassion and Care: Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital, Bedford Massachusetts, 1928-2008* (Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Bedford, Massachusetts, circa 2008): 5, located in the files of Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford, Massachusetts.

⁵⁶ United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital 50th Anniversary Publication, 7, located in files of the Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial Veterans Hospital Library, Bedford Massachusetts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property Middlesex County, Massachusetts
County and State United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 40

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property Middlesex County, Massachusetts
County and State United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 41

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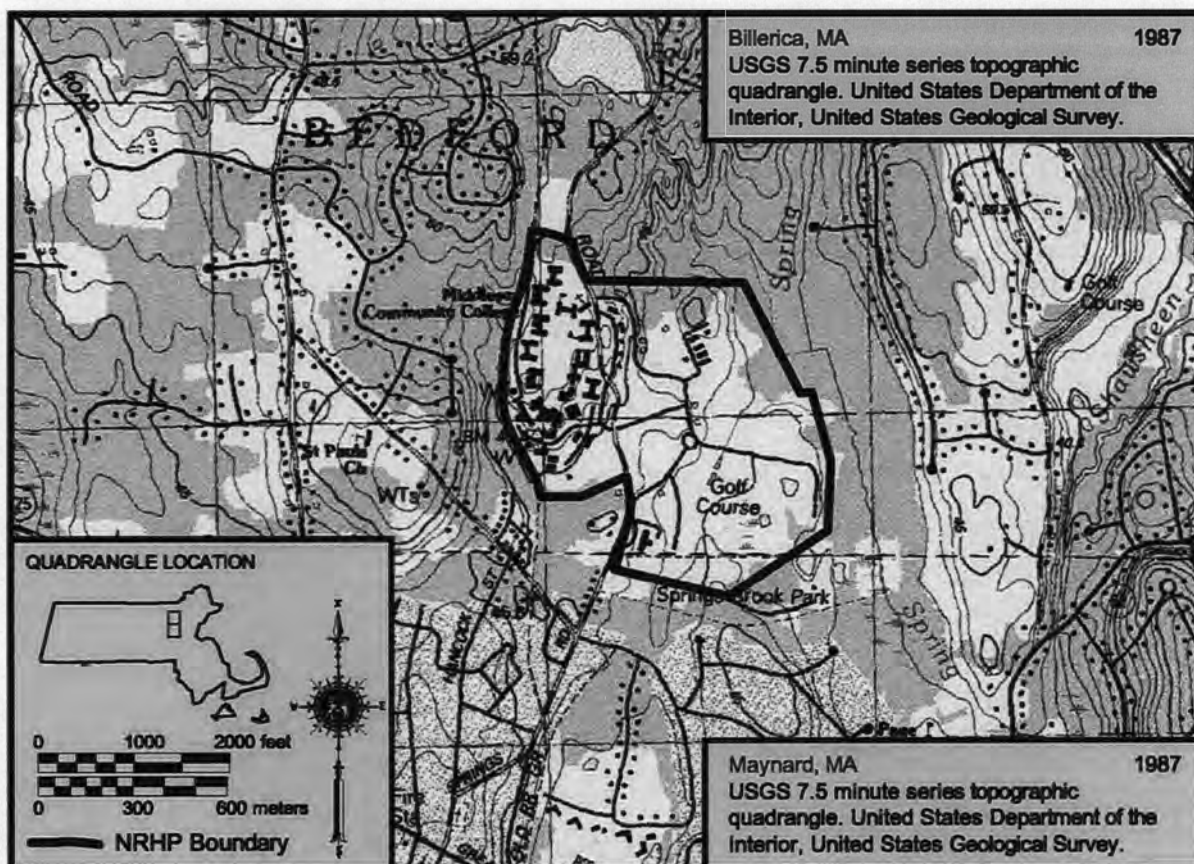
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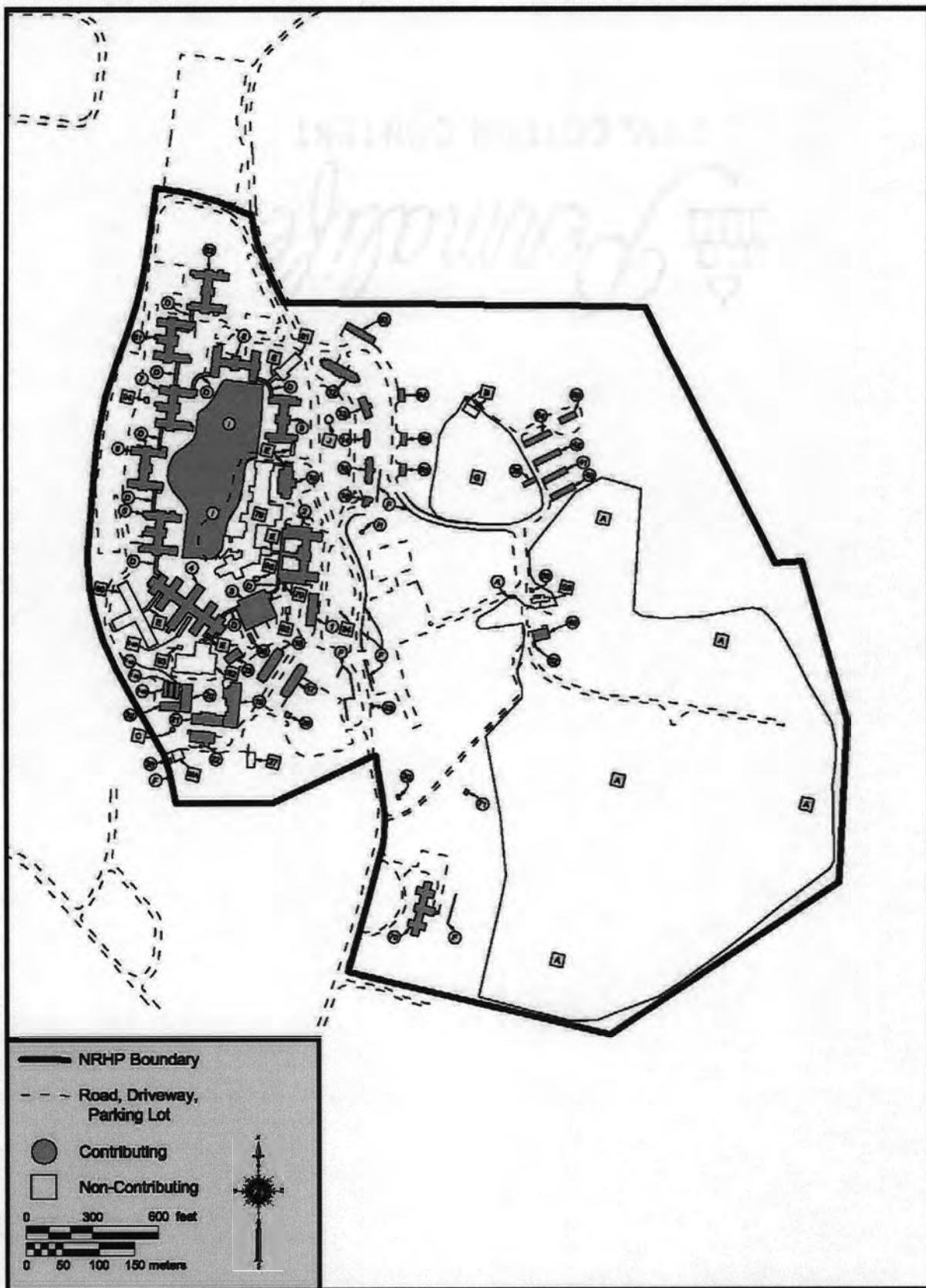
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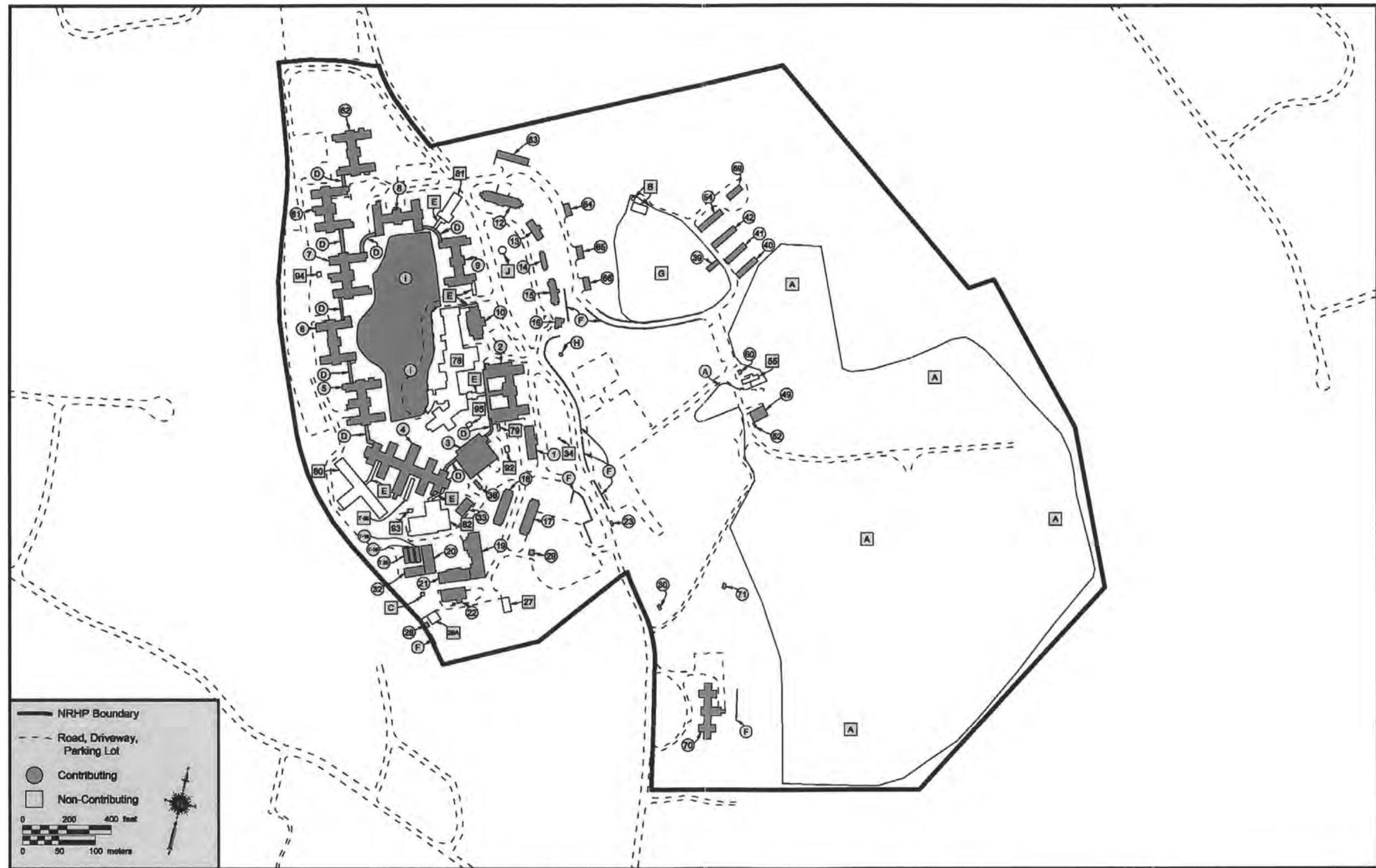
1987 Billerica, Massachusetts and 1987 Maynard, Massachusetts 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps showing National Register boundary.



Overall National Register boundary indicated on an aerial map.



Sketch map indicating the National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources.



Sketch map indicating the National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources (oversize).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property Middlesex County, Massachusetts
County and State United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 47

Photograph Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District (same for all photos)

City, County, State: Bedford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts (same for all photos)

Photographer: Trent Spurlock (same for all photos)

Photo date: April 29–May 2, 2010 (same for all photos)

Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. Facade (east) and north elevations of Resource 1. View looking southwest.
2. Facade (east) and north elevations of Resource 2. View looking southwest.
3. Facade (east) and north elevations of Resource 10. View looking southwest.
4. Resources 13, 14, 15, and 16. View looking north-northeast.
5. View looking north to Resources B, G, 39, 54, 42, 41, and 40.
6. Southwest and southeast elevations of Resources 49 and 52. View looking northeast.
7. View looking south along Springs Road from near Resource 34 with Resource F visible along the edge of the road.
8. View looking southwest to Resources 29, 17, 19, 22 (stack), 18, and 33.
9. View of the south to Resources 19, 21, 22 (stack), 28A, and 20.
10. View to the southeast to Resources 82, 18, 19, 20, T-18, T-19, and T-20.
11. View looking to the south-southeast to Resources 61, 7, 94, and 6.
12. Facade (northwest) and southwest elevations of Resource 3. View looking east-southeast.
13. Northwest portion of facade (northeast) and northwest elevations of Resource 4. View to the southeast.
14. View looking north-northeast across courtyard to Resources 7, D, 61, 8, and 9.
15. View looking south-southwest across courtyard to Resources 78, 22 (stack), 4, 5, 6, and 7.
16. View looking south from the courtyard to Resources 10 and 78.
17. Facade (west) elevation of Resource 78. View looking to the southeast.
18. View to the west-southwest to the facade entrance addition to Resource 4.

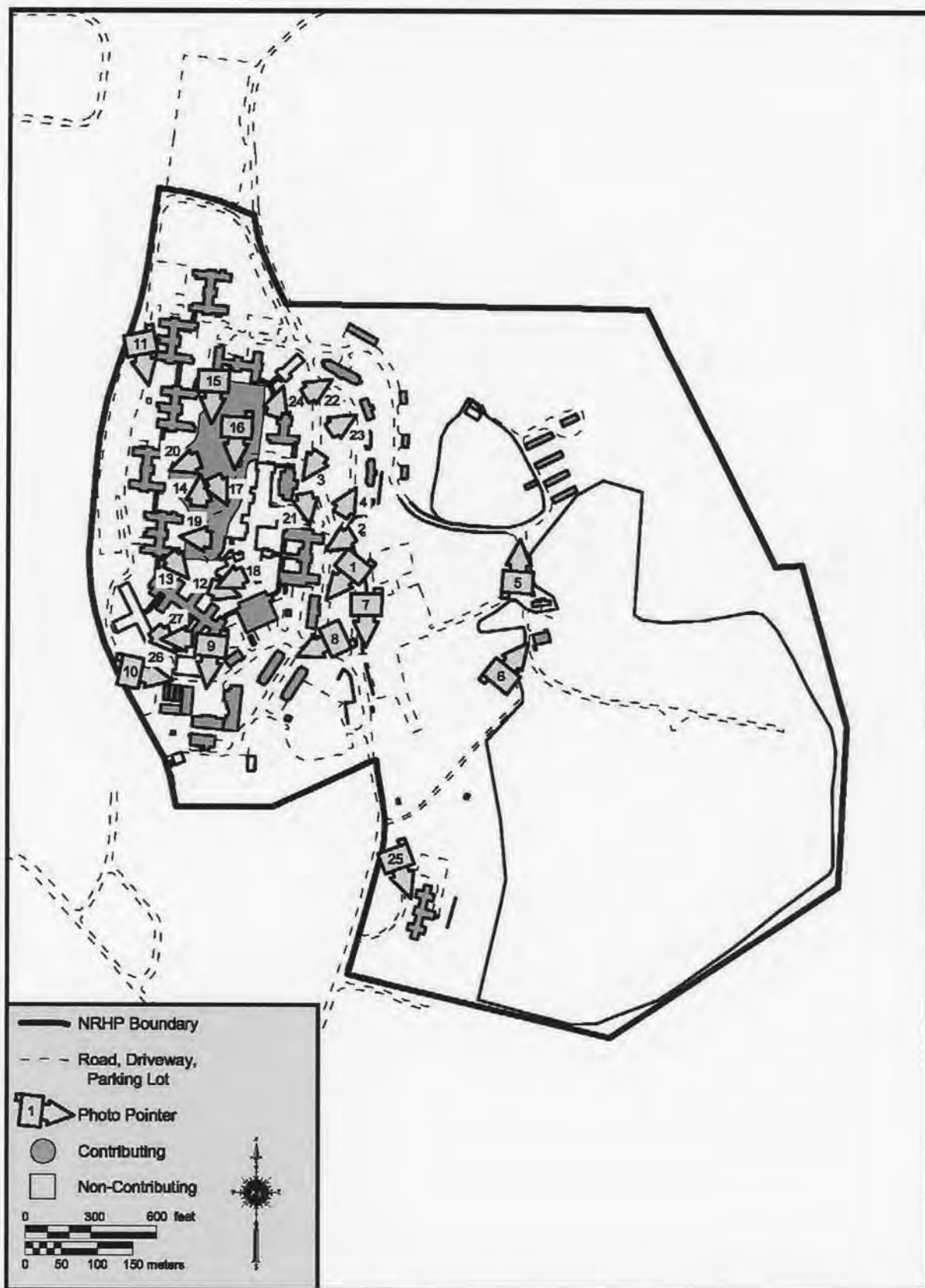
**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District
Name of Property
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
County and State
United States Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 48

19. View to the west-northwest to the facade (east elevation) of Resource 5.
20. View to the west-southwest to the facade (east elevation) of Resource 6.
21. View to the south-southeast to the north elevation of Resource 2.
22. View to the northeast to the facade (southwest) elevation of Resource 12.
23. View to the northeast to the facade (southwest) elevation of Resource 13.
24. View to the north-northeast to the facade (southwest) and southeast elevations of Resource 81.
25. View to the southeast to the facade (northwest) elevation of Resource 70.
26. View to the southeast to the facade (north) and west elevations of Resource 82.
27. View to the west to the facade (northeast) and southeast elevations of Resource 80.



Sketch map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet.



Sketch map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet (oversize).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bedford Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME: United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex

DATE RECEIVED: 10/12/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/13/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/28/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/28/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000977

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 11.28.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS - Bedford
VA Hospital - 0001



MA- Middlesex County- 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals mps-
Bedford VA Hospital - 0002



MA - middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0003



MA. middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0004



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0005



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals mps -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0006



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0007



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0008



MA- Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0009



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0010



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals mps -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0011



MA- middlesex County- 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS-
Bedford VA Hospital- 0012



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0014



MA - middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MAS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0013



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0015



MA- Middlesex County- 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital- 0016



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0017



MA- Middlesex County- 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS-
Bedford VA Hospital - 0018



MA- middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals mps -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0019



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0020



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0021



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0022



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospital MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0023



MA- Middlesex County- 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals mps-
Bedford VA Hospital- 0024



MA- Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospitals - 0025



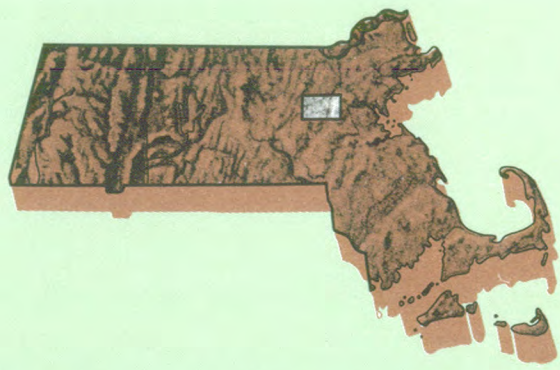
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Bedford VA Hospital - 0026



MA - Middlesex County - 2nd Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS -
Bedford VA Hospital - 0027

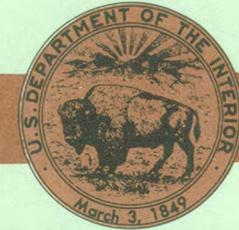
Maynard MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with Massachusetts Department
of Public Works

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of
Massachusetts agencies

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1978 and 1981. Field checked 1978. Map edited 1987
Supersedes Maynard and Concord 1:25 000-scale maps
dated 1965 and 1970

Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal
Transverse Mercator, zone 19
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate
system, mainland zone
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS				
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	4	5
1	3.2808						
2	6.5617		4				5
3	9.8425						
4	13.1234						
5	16.4042						
6	19.6850						
7	22.9659						
8	26.2467						
9	29.5276						
10	32.8084						
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination (M)) at center of map Diagram is approximate	1 Ayer				
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048			2 Billerica				
			3 Reading				
			4 Hudson				
			5 Boston North				
			6 Marlborough				
			7 Framingham				
			8 Boston South				

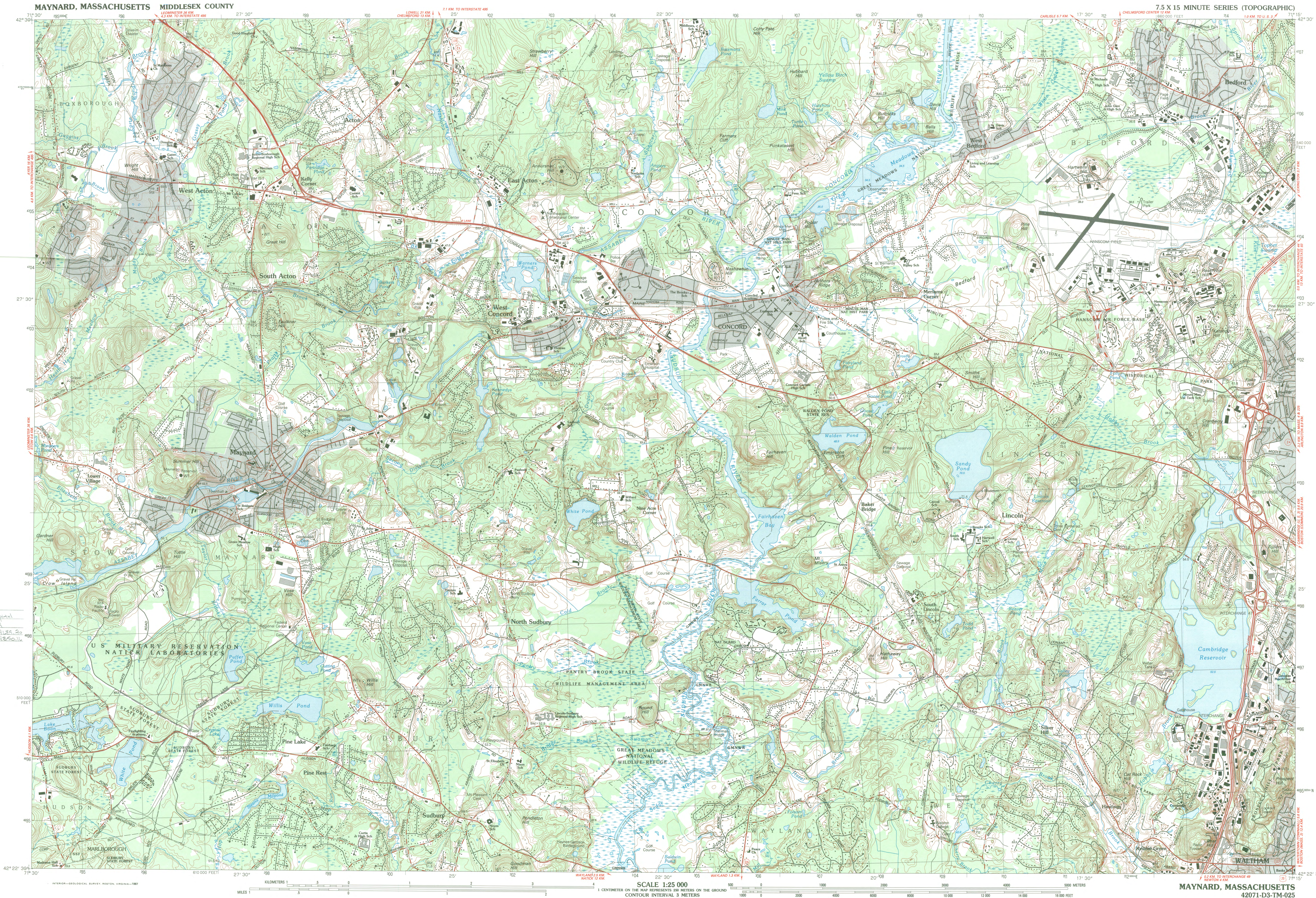


Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	
Secondary highway, hard surface	
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	
Unimproved road, trail	
Route marker: Interstate, U.S. State	
Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge	
Bridge: drawbridge	
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	
Built-up area; only selected landmark buildings shown	
House; barn; church; school; large structure	
Boundary:	
National, with monument	
State	
County, parish	
Civil township, precinct, district	
Incorporated city, village, town	
National or State reservation; small park	
Land grant with monument; found section corner	
U.S. public lands survey; range, township; section	
Range, township; section line; location approximate	
Fence or field line	
Power transmission line, located tower	
Dam; dam with lock	
Cemetery; grave	
Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument	
Windmill; water well; spring	
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	
Distorted surface: strip mine; levee; sand	
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	
Rapids; large and small; falls, large and small	
Submerged marsh; marsh; swamp	
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	
Scrub; mangrove	
Orchard; vineyard	

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

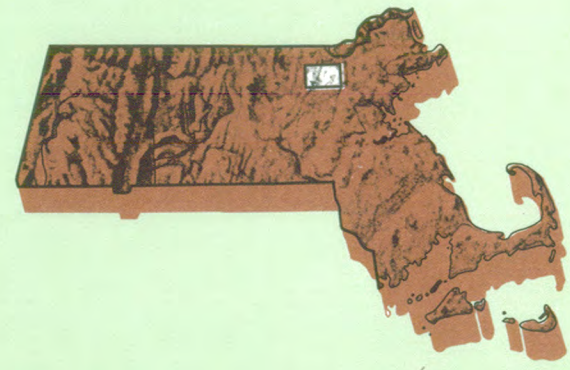
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092



Bedford Veterans
Administration Hospital
UTM NAD 83 21
NAD 83 21 21
NAD 83 21 21
NAD 83 21 21

Billerica MASSACHUSETTS

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1987

Produced by the United States Geological Survey in cooperation with Massachusetts Department of Public Works
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts agencies
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1981. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1987.
Supersedes Westford 1965 and Billerica 1965 1:25,000-scale maps
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 19
Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on Massachusetts coordinate system, mainland zone. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 41 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM	ADJOINING MAPS							
Meters	Feet		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	3.2808		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	6.5617		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	9.8425		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	13.1234		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	16.4042		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	19.6850		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	22.9659		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	26.2467		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	29.5276		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	32.8084		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808		UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1987 magnetic declination (M) at center of map (Diagram is approximate)								
To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048										

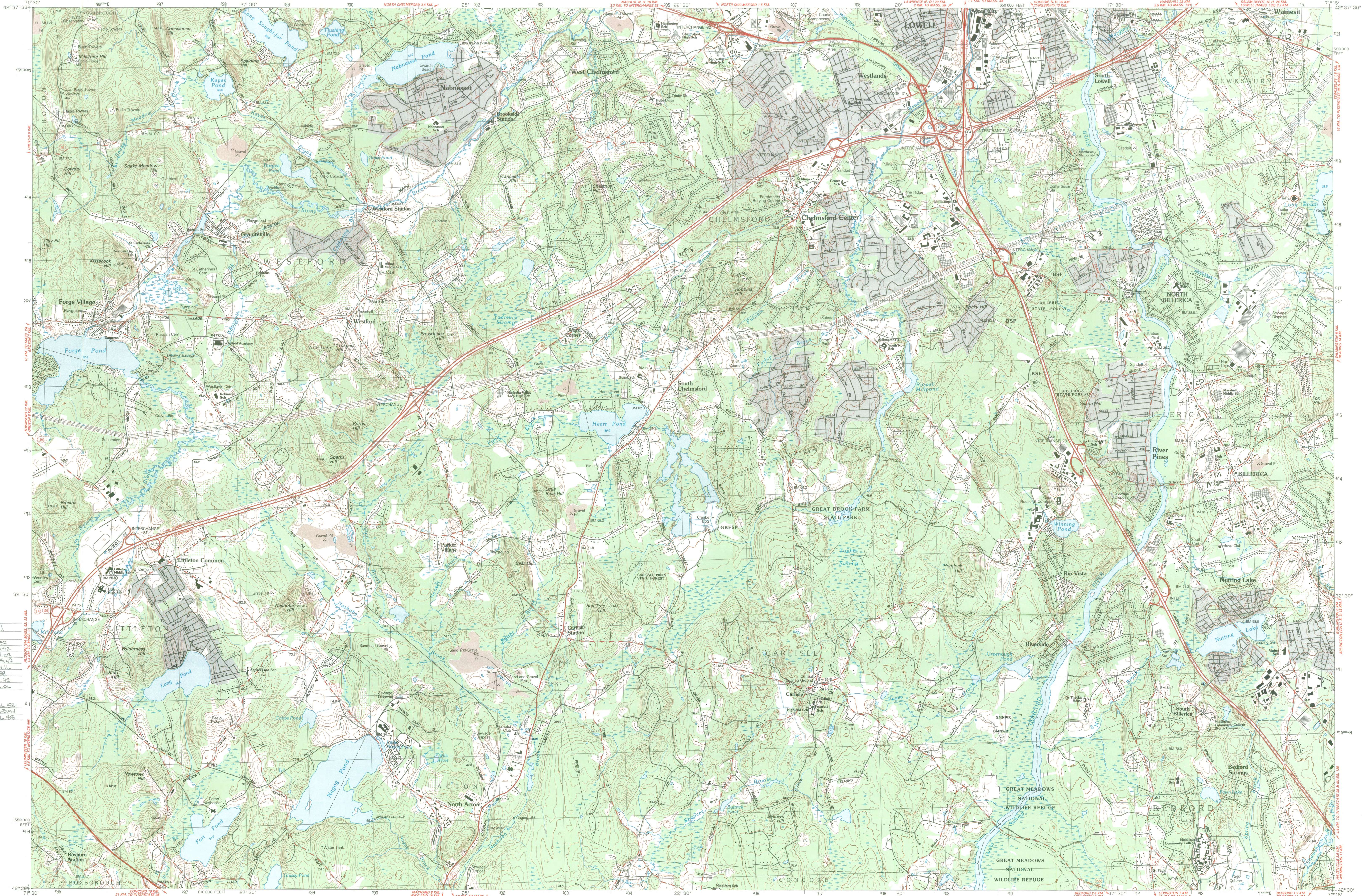
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....	.....
Unimproved road; trail	.....	.....
Route marker: Interstate; U. S.; State	.....	.....
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	.....	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....	.....
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	.....	.....
Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....	.....
House; barn; church; school; large structure	.....	.....
Boundary:	.....	.....
National with monument	.....	.....
State	.....	.....
County, parish	.....	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....	.....
Land grant with monument; found section corner	.....	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....	.....
Range, township, section line; location approximate	.....	.....
Fence or field line	.....	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....	.....
Cemetery; grave	.....	.....
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; adit or cave	.....	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	.....	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine; lava; sand	.....	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....	.....
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	.....	.....
Swamp; marsh	.....	.....
Submerged marsh; land subject to controlled inundation	.....	.....
Woodland; scattered trees	.....	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

BILLERICA, MASSACHUSETTS MIDDLESEX COUNTY



SCALE 1:25 000

1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND
CONTOUR INTERVAL 3 METERS

BILLERICA, MASSACHUSETTS

42071-E3-TM-025

1987



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
Office of Construction & Facilities Management
Washington DC 20420



October 10, 2012

Paul Loether, Director
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street NW
8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Paul:

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is pleased to submit the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for our medical center at Bedford, MA. This is an individual nomination under our 2nd generation VA hospital multiple property cover.

If you have questions regarding these nominations, please feel free to contact me. I can be reached at 202-632-5529.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Schamel,
Federal Preservation Officer